

# Herald Tribune

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ESTABLISHED 1887

## U.S. Economy Shows Signs of Holding Up

Experts Revise Earlier Predictions Of Market-Induced Slowdown in '88

By Robert D. Hershey

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy has held up well since the stock market collapse on Oct. 19 and an imminent recession now appears quite unlikely, according to various private and government analysts.

Many forecasters who had initially slashed estimates for growth next year have been nudging them upward of late, prompted by successive sets of fresh data indicating that the stock market tremors have yet to shake the economy's foundations.

The improved forecasts, however, are largely based on such "lagging" indicators as unemployment statistics and assumptions about export growth. And most analysts qualify their optimism by pointing to the wild-card nature of consumer spending, which had already slowed before the market crash and seems to have lost further impetus since.

Consumer spending, which accounts for two-thirds of the nation's economy, is dangerously dependent on the intangible factor of confidence. Precisely because of this unstable foundation, and because of its disproportionate importance to the nation's economic well-being, consumer spending is the most dangerous component of the nation's gross national product, and the hardest to predict.

But while consumer spending has slowed in recent months, it has not dropped as sharply as many economists had feared. Instead, economists say, Americans have apparently decided to base their spending on their incomes, not on their assets. Thus, their losses in the stock market have not yet dramatically affected their buying habits.

"I have seen evidence of an '88 early recession," said Joseph W. Duncan, chief economist for Dun & Bradstreet Corp., citing a just completed survey of business expectations and production and investment plans. "Corporate America so far is saying, 'We're just going to move ahead because we have strong orders.'"

An economist for a large New York bank said that of a dozen economists with whom he lunched Tuesday, more than half had "added back" much or all of the loss of 1988 GNP that they had subtracted from their late-October estimates. GNP measures the total value of a nation's output of goods and services.

And in a survey last week, 51 economists polled by Blue Chip Economic Indicators, an Arizona-based newsletter, predicted the economy would expand by 2 percent after adjusting for inflation. See OUTLOOK, Page 17

### Kiosk

## 42 Die in Crash Of Peruvian Jet

LIMA (AP) — A Peruvian naval jet with 43 persons aboard, including the members of Alianza Lima, Peru's leading soccer team, plunged into the Pacific Ocean, apparently killing everyone but the pilot, the authorities said Wednesday.

The jet crashed in the ocean six miles (10 kilometers) northwest of Lima's Jorge Chavez International Airport after losing contact with the control tower on Tuesday night, a navy statement said. Everyone on board was believed to be Peruvian.

Colonel Gregorio Honsa was captured, ending a major threat to the Aquino government in the Philippines. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS

The Anglican Church is shaken by a tirade at the archbishop of Canterbury and the apparent suicide of its author. Page 6.

Mexican said a captured U.S. pilot was involved in a contract to kill the Nicaraguan foreign minister. Page 3.

An ex-CIA man will return to lead covert operations. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Fried. Krupp GmbH of West Germany will sell a 50-percent stake in Krupp Haniel to Lohbo of Britain. Page 11.

Dow close: UP 34.15

The dollar in New York: DM 4.96 132.20 56.295

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President Reagan glances at his watch during a meeting Wednesday at the White House with Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

## In Soviet Media, It's Now America the Nice

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — If the official Soviet caricature of America used to be Rambo, this week it is Mister Rogers.

Summit euphoria — celebrated here Tuesday with hours of live, triumphant news coverage of the meeting in Washington — has spilled over to cast a rosy new glow over the official portrait of the United States itself.

This week, the routine Soviet television accounts of homelessness and crime in the United States have been shelved in favor of Johnny Cash and George Gershwin specials and a cowboy-audited student ensemble from Provo, Utah, smiling its way through an hour of uplifting pop staples such as "You Light Up My Life."

The kindly and ever-so-American Mister Rogers and his puppet, Daniel Striped-Tiger, were the guest stars Monday night on the popular Soviet children's show, "Good Night, Little Ones." The newspapers promise that "Star Wars" — the movie, not President Ronald Reagan's anti-missile defense program — is on the way.

America the perilous has suddenly become America the nice.

Even Mr. Reagan, customarily depicted as a tireless Kussophobe obsessed with a wacky vision of space weapons, has undergone a subtle transformation. The straightforward reporting of his comments in the last week, free of ideological barbs, has drained much of the menace from his public image.

"I would say that he has become more attractive to the Soviet people," said a Lithuanian school-

teacher who was among the hundreds of onlookers gathered on a shabby sidewalk in central Moscow to watch Mikhail S. Gorbachev's White House welcome projected on a giant public television screen. "I don't think Ronald Reagan has changed a lot in recent times, but due to our press and due to glorification, our attitude, our opinion of him has changed."

Mr. Reagan's remarks at the ceremonies, including his tribute to American liberties and his reminder that he, not Mr. Gorbachev, invented the "zero option" embodied in the new arms treaty, were faithfully translated for Soviet viewers along with Mr. Gorbachev's comments.

True, the president once referred to the Soviet Union as "the evil empire," a commentator in the trade union newspaper Trud noted,

but now he recognizes common interests and supports peaceful cooperation.

Mr. Gorbachev's arrival on the White House lawn and the signing of a treaty abolishing medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles were broadcast live Tuesday night, delaying the planned television showing of a 1939 American love story, "Intimacy," starring Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman.

The press commentators are filled with a sense of expectation that the summit meeting will mark a historic turning point in Soviet-American relations.

The one continuing sour note in the Soviet press is the bitterness over what Soviet officials regard as U.S. meddling in their domestic affairs, especially the public protests against Soviet human rights abuses.

See SUMMIT, Page 6

## Summit Leaders Discuss Pullout In Afghanistan And War in Gulf

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev told President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday that the Soviet Union is willing to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan within a 12-month period, but he did not name a date for the withdrawal to begin, administration officials said.

The Afghanistan discussion was a highlight of the second day of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting, which is to end Thursday with public statements by the two leaders followed by Mr. Gorbachev's departure.

The 12-month timetable is shorter than Mr. Gorbachev has offered in the past, but it is the same as that made public Nov. 30 by Major General Najib, the Afghan leader, evidently with Soviet approval.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Mr. Reagan was pressing for a specific date from Mr. Gorbachev for the Soviet withdrawal. The Soviets have previously indicated that they are prepared to pull out the 115,000 Soviet troops estimated to be in Afghanistan in a year's time or less, but they also are seeking assurances about U.S. action to end its support of the rebels and on an interim government.

The president and general secretary also discussed how to bring about Iranian compliance with a UN resolution calling for a ceasefire in the Gulf War, the spokesman said.

The American spokesman said that comments by Mr. Gorbachev about a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan were a "hopeful sign," but neither American nor Soviet officials would say whether the Kremlin leader had made a new

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### More on Summit

West Europeans learned belatedly of details about removal of INF missiles. Page 7.

Soviet organizers befuddled U.S. planners with their own brand of extemporaneous advance work. Page 6.

U.S. defense planners began to focus on monitoring space for weapons. Page 8.

## Gorbachev Asks Backing Of Congress

By Fred Farris

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev received a list of concerns from U.S. congressional leaders on Wednesday about the treaty eliminating medium- and shorter-range nuclear arms, but he emerged from a meeting with them saying he was confident the treaty would win bipartisan support on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Gorbachev appealed to the U.S. legislators for ratification, telling them he sensed "a great deal of desire" among both Soviet and American people for better relations between their nations.

The Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, and the Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, both said after the meeting at the Soviet Embassy that they had told Mr. Gorbachev they expected the treaty to be approved without any amendments that could force a renegotiation.

To go into effect, the treaty must be ratified by the U.S. Senate by a two-thirds margin, or 67 of the 100 senators.

"Congress is indeed the most important element in the political process," Mr. Gorbachev said. "Nothing in this city can happen without its participation."

The U.S. congressional leaders who met with Mr. Gorbachev included the House Speaker, Jim Wright of Texas; the House majority whip, Thomas S. Foley of Washington; and the assistant Senate Republican leader, Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming.

The leaders sat across a rectangular table from Mr. Gorbachev and his foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the former Soviet ambassador to Washington.

A major improvement in the ratification outlook came when Mr. Dole, who had previously been uncommitted on ratification, said he would work for "a big Republican vote" in the Senate.

Mr. Gorbachev, meeting with President Ronald Reagan later Wednesday morning, said: "They are convinced. They are sure that it will be ratified, and they welcome the treaty."

Mr. Dole, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, who has been shown to be for the treaty in principle but that

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Muscovites stood outdoors to watch live television coverage of the summit meeting on a giant screen.

## Is Gorbachev as 'Special' as Reagan Thinks He Is?

By Jim Hoagland

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With the signing of the INF treaty handed quickly in the opening hours of the third summit meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the other great task of this meeting is under way. It is the defining of Mr. Gorbachev, whose intentions and fate now control the future of American-Soviet relations as no single individual ever has before.

This does not mean that the younger, dynamic Soviet leader will inevitably dominate the lame-duck American president, as some believe, or that he is so wily that he will be able to impose his agenda on the United States. The judgment is instead that Mr. Reagan has, for better or worse, placed Mr. Gorbachev and his ability to change the Soviet system at the center of superpower relations in a gigantic act of faith.

Mr. Reagan is a smart politician, so there is a strong political element in his decision to present Mr. Gorbachev as the agent of historical change. It helps justify Mr. Reagan's own stunning reversal on arms control and his pursuit of relaxed relations with the Russians.

That was then, Mr. Reagan seems to be saying about his own past sharp attacks on détente, and this is now. Détente did not work,

but "real peace," which is what he is building with Mr. Gorbachev, will be replaced by new, improved peace, he came dangerously close

NEWS ANALYSIS

to saying at the treaty-signing ceremony.

But there is much more than political need involved in Mr. Reagan's own strong personal reaction to this canny, voluble Soviet leader, and it emerged clearly during the initial greetings and speeches at the White House. It involves an instinctive understanding of each other that the two men seem to have developed in their meetings in

Geneva, Reykjavik and now in Washington.

That American policy makers and ordinary citizens are now engaged in intense debate over who Mr. Gorbachev really is and what he intends to do, two and a half years after he came to power, is in some ways one of his major accomplishments. The kind of hope that is being stirred by the Washington summit meeting has not been accorded to previous Communist Party general secretaries. By use of the symbols and rhetoric that he understands so well, Mr. Reagan is telling the American public that this Russian is special, and until proven otherwise, trustworthily.

The personal relationship established between leaders has always been important, of course. In 1972, despite the professions of noble goals, it was generally understood that détente was a deal between Richard Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev, two cynical insiders intent on maximizing personal and national advantages. Jimmy Carter and Mr. Brezhnev, in signing the SALT II treaty in 1979, created a technical document that lacked the political underpinning it needed for survival.

For Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, there is instead an instinctive understanding of each other, and a certain mutual sympathy that is now clear and at play in shaping the next stages of the superpower

dialogue. Summoned to power to bring radical change, they have each confronted systems that turn out to be determined to frustrate the changes they seek.

By according such faith in Mr. Gorbachev, President Reagan has inevitably alienated his own right wing. He has joined the Soviet leader in stigmatizing nuclear weapons and pledging to work to abolish them in a joint project. Moreover, Mr. Reagan seriously undermined the conservative camp's sustained criticism of according "moral equivalency" to the two superpowers by saying that both nations have been masters and captives of the arms race.

Mr. Reagan's lashing back at conservatives who, he says, view war as inevitable is logically consistent with his handling of Mr. Gorbachev. The president has detailed his vision of this Soviet leader as one who genuinely wants to avoid war. Mr. Reagan's Gorbachev does not have a hidden agenda of expansionism that is advanced in going for the medium-range missile treaty and significant cuts in strategic arms.

Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz included in their public remarks repeated references to their awareness that deep divisions remain between two countries that still are adversaries.

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## Guards Holding Fire At East German Border

By Robert J. McCarty

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — For the first time, East Germany has left in force an order to its guards at the Berlin Wall and the West German border to stop shooting civilians trying to flee to the West. West German officials and Western diplomats say.

The relaxed policy, apparently in effect at least since late July, was indirectly confirmed by the East German leader, Erich Honecker, at a meeting here with the U.S. deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, on Nov. 11.

The shift, if it continues, would remove one of the most bitter irritants in East Germany's relations with the West. More than 175 people have been shot and killed at the Berlin Wall and the border between the two Germanys since the wall was erected in August 1961 to halt a surge of emigrants from the East.

Mr. Honecker, who presided over the construction of the wall, is believed to have changed the policy to reward the Bonn government for welcoming him in September on the first visit to West Germany by an East German leader.

The shift also fits with the Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev's efforts to improve East-West rela-

tions, Western diplomats and other analysts said.

Officials in East Berlin, although refusing to comment directly, hinted in interviews last week that the schlessele, or order to shoot, had been curtailed.

The East German policy shift was designed in part to help pave the way for additional trips by Mr. Honecker to major Western countries, Western analysts said.

Mr. Honecker plans to visit France in January. The trip will be the first to that country by an East German leader, and it is particularly noteworthy because it will be the first such visit to one of the three Western powers responsible for protecting West Berlin's status as a non-Communist city.

East Germany has a particularly strong interest in building diplomatic relations abroad, because it was shunned by most Western countries for more than two decades after it was founded in 1949.

Another reason for the shift in policy may be that an upgrading of border barriers in recent years has made it significantly more difficult to cross. A Western diplomat in Berlin said, "The East Germans"

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Dec. 5 that serious talks had begun in political circles on practical steps to take if Mr. Waldheim resigned. These included a one-time constitutional amendment enabling parliament to choose his successor rather than holding new elections.

The proposed procedure was evidently intended to reassure the conservative People's Party, the junior partner with the Socialists in the ruling coalition, that the presidency would remain in its hands after Mr. Waldheim left. The leader of the People's Party, Foreign Minister Alois Mock, would be critical of any attempt to persuade Mr. Waldheim to step down.

The immediate source of increased nervousness among politicians is a report expected next month from an international commission of historians asked by the Austrian government — with the approval of Mr. Waldheim's supporters — to look into the president's wartime activities.

Though the commission has made no public disclosures, it has become clear that the panel is heading beyond the narrow legal question of whether Mr. Waldheim was personally guilty of war crimes — the only question he wants examined — and is delving into the broader and politically damaging issue of what he would have been aware of as an intelligence officer in the Balkans with a notoriously brutal German unit responsible for sending many Jews, partisans and Allied commandos to their deaths.

The commission is planning to question Mr. Waldheim himself before issuing its report in late January. The panel, led by Hans R. Kurz of Switzerland, includes James Lawton Collins Jr., a retired American general and the president of the U.S. Commission on Military History, as well as historians from Israel, West Germany, Britain and Belgium.

Few Austrians expect the commission to produce a "smoking gun" sufficient to lead to Mr. Waldheim's impeachment, but a finding that he at least knew what his unit was doing would support many of the accusations already leveled against him by the World Jewish Congress and the U.S. Justice Department, which placed him on a "watch list" of foreigners barred from the United States.

The Justice Department, however, has refused to turn over to the commission the documentation for the decision to bar Mr. Waldheim, and has submitted only a letter, asserting it had the evidence, and a list of "persecutory activities" in

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## Japanese Jets Fire to Drive Off Soviet Craft

United Press International

TOKYO — Japanese military jets fired live and tracer warning shots Wednesday to chase a Soviet bomber from national airspace over the southern island of Okinawa, the Defense Agency said. It was the first time since the formation of Japan's Air Self Defense Forces after World War II that shots were needed to scare off an invading craft, an agency spokesman said.

The shots, fired from two Japanese Mitsubishi F-4EJs, did not strike the intruding Soviet Tu-16 jet. No one was injured in the incident, an agency spokesman said.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said he will file a complaint with Soviet authorities, a television station reported. Mr. Takeshita also assured the Soviet Union that the shots were not fired with the intent of damaging the aircraft, the station reported.

It was the 20th time that a Soviet aircraft has violated Japan's airspace this year. The most recent previous violation was on Aug. 27. In Tuesday's incident, the Japanese pilot requested permission from his base commander to fire the warning shots and the permission was granted, an agency spokesman said.

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# Anglicans Shaken by Tirade at Runcie and Death of Author

By Barry James  
*International Herald Tribune*

The Church of England, noted for its tolerance of conflicting views, is in the midst of its biggest furor in memory, following a scathing personal attack on its spiritual leader, the archbishop of Canterbury, and the subsequent apparent suicide of the cleric who wrote the anonymous assault.

A coroner opened an inquest Wednesday into the death of the Reverend Gareth Bennett, 58. After formal identification of the body, a hearing was scheduled for next month.

The coroner said he would need to know who wrote the eloquently trenchant analysis in the 1987-88 edition of Crockford's Clerical Directory, a handbook of the Church of England clergy that by long tradition contains an anonymously written preface. That tradition seems likely to be abandoned in light of the uproar caused by the attack on Archbishop Robert Runcie, who was accused of being a spineless and

undecisive leader during a crisis over issues such as ordaining women to the priesthood and homosexuality among the clergy.

The coroner's demand forced the disclosure of Mr. Bennett's identity from the two men who knew it, and whose own positions now appear to be on the line. They are Derek Pattinson, 57, secretary-general of the General Synod, an elected body that makes policy for the state church; and James Shelley, 55, secretary of the Church Commissioners, who control financial affairs and are responsible for the publication of Crockford's.

"In accordance with Crockford's tradition, the preface as published was the text as he gave it," they said in a statement.

Mr. Bennett, a historian at Oxford University, had denied to friends that he wrote the article. He was found dead in his car Monday with a hose leading from the exhaust. A police spokesman said the death was being treated as a suicide.

Reg Evans, chairman of the church's press and public affairs panel, said it appears Mr. Bennett took

his life "in anguish over the furor his article had caused—either because he could not face exposure or, as friends suggested, because he was so distressed at being forced into a situation where he had to lie."

Archbishop Runcie, 66, who has not commented on the attack against him, called Mr. Bennett's death "a tragic loss of an exceptionally gifted man."

Mr. Bennett was a member of the "high" or Anglo-Catholic wing of the church, which stresses the value of tradition and authority, and follows a ritual similar to that of Roman Catholicism. He accused Archbishop Runcie of despising both the high church tradition and the evangelical wing of Anglicanism, which stresses the authority of the Bible.

Instead, he said in the Crockford's preface, the archbishop's "clear preference is for men of liberal disposition with a moderately Catholic style which is not taken to the point of having firm principles. If in addition they have a good appearance and are articulate over the media he is prepared to overlook a certain theological deficiency." Dr. Runcie and his closest associates are men who have nothing to prevent them

following what they think is the wish of the majority of the moment."

Furthermore, he criticized what he called the archbishop's "desire to put off all questions until someone else makes a decision."

Some prelates called the attack sour, vindictive, cowardly and discourteous. It was the violence of the backlash that drove Mr. Bennett to his death, according to the Reverend William Oddie, also an Anglican priest. He said in an article that Mr. Bennett had written a profound and intellectually impressive "portrait of a church whose unrepresentative leaders have turned against scripture and tradition as their chief guides and now rely principally on the ephemeral wisdom of the passing age."

Mr. Bennett said in his preface that the fact he could write anonymously was "a fortunate circumstance."

"It is not easy for any individual churchman to write such an independent survey in his own name," he wrote, "for inevitably it will point out matters which are not for comfort and it must extend to deal with personalities."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Rust Family Keeps Hope for Release

HAMBURG (AP) — The family of Mathias Rust, a teen-age West German pilot imprisoned by the Soviet Union for landing his light plane at Moscow's Red Square, may appeal again to Soviet authorities for his release, his mother was quoted as saying Wednesday.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said on Tuesday that the family's first appeal had been rejected. "I found out about the terrible news over the radio," Monika Rust was quoted as saying in the Hamburg Morningpost. "Especially right now, while Gorbachev is on a peace mission in the United States, we were hoping that he would also find a humanitarian solution for Mathias," the newspaper quoted her as saying.

Mr. Rust, 19, was sentenced to four years in a Soviet labor camp for his landing May 28 on Moscow's Red Square in a small Cessna. He was convicted Sept. 4 of illegal entry into the Soviet Union.

### Riot Police Storm the Bank of France

PARIS (Reuters) — Riot policemen stormed the Bank of France on Wednesday before dawn and freed two directors who were being held by about 1,000 strikers occupying the building.

More than 200 gendarmes rushed the building and whisked away unharmed the bank's deputy governor and head of personnel, the police said. The two men had been held against their will through the night, they said. They said the raid was ordered at the request of the bank's governor, Jacques de Larosiere, head of the 187-year-old institution that controls the French banking system and defends the franc.

Angry workers voted hours later to continue their stoppage and said the raid had brought a surge of support for the strike. Two thirds of the bank's 17,000 employees nationwide have been on strike for nine days in a dispute over pay, work conditions and job security. The police said no one was injured in the raid, but union members accused the gendarmes of indiscriminately clubbing strikers. They said at least six people were hurt, including one whose jaw was broken.

### Mitterrand Questions Deportations

PARIS (UPI) — President François Mitterrand demanded Wednesday that the French government explain why it had expelled 17 alleged members of an Iranian opposition group. The conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has denied that the deportations were linked to a deal with Iran over negotiations for the release of French hostages in Lebanon.

A spokesman for Mr. Mitterrand, Michèle Gendreau-Massalongue, said the president, who is Socialist, asked the government "to furnish some precise information" on why it deported 14 Iranians and three Turks to Gabon on Tuesday. She said the president, asked at a cabinet meeting Wednesday whether the action was a violation of the French constitution and the Geneva Convention, which grants the right of asylum to people persecuted by their governments.

### EC Ministers Drop Efforts on Budget

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — European Community budget ministers abandoned last-minute efforts Wednesday to agree on a 1988 budget, deepening the financial crisis following unsuccessful summit talks in Copenhagen last weekend.

The EC Executive Commission immediately announced that the community would resort to emergency funding from Jan. 1 and that it would take ministers to court to force them to agree on a budget.

"If there is no budget established by July, the community will be in real financial difficulties," the commission's vice president, Henning Christophersen, said. "For some spending, we will run out of money in March or April."

### Arias Urges U.S. to End Contra Aid

OSLO (NYT) — On the eve of his acceptance of the Nobel Peace Prize, President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica urged Wednesday that the U.S. Congress resist President Ronald Reagan and deny all further funds, even nonmilitary aid, to the Nicaraguan rebels, commonly known as contras.

"If we really want to reach peace in the region, we should give no more excuses to anyone," he said.

He contended that continued U.S. intervention would make it easier for the Sandinista government not to institute democratic measures in compliance with the regional peace proposal for which Mr. Arias was awarded the peace prize.

### For the Record

The world chess champion, Garry Kasparov, used his third and final time-out Wednesday to postpone the 22d game of his title defense against his challenger, Anatoli Karpov. The 24-game match is tied at 10.5 points apiece. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Air France Hopes to Maintain Flights

PARIS (Reuters) — Air France said Wednesday that it believed it could maintain most flights during a four-day strike beginning Thursday by pilot unions.

The company warned travelers of the stoppage in advertisements in French newspapers on Wednesday, but an airline spokesman said: "We are expecting to operate 75 percent of our long-haul flights and 80 percent of our medium-haul flights."

Air France ground staff have called an unrelated token strike Thursday in protest against promotion policy.

Bomb threats in Los Angeles forced the cancellation of a Pacific Southwest Airlines flight and delays in departures Tuesday and Wednesday by two other airlines from Los Angeles International Airport, an official said. No bombs were found. (AP)

Italian customs workers have been allowing trucks through only during six hours a day, standing about 400 trucks at Italy's border with Switzerland and causing congestion on roads and in nearby towns, Swiss officials said Wednesday. The action, which began Tuesday, is scheduled to last six days. (Reuters)

## Ethiopian Rebels Say They Routed Army in Biggest Battle in 2 Years

By Blaine Harden  
*Washington Post Service*

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The Eritrean separatist movement in northern Ethiopia said Wednesday that its forces had "smashed through" Ethiopian Army lines in what the rebels said was the largest battle in the region in the last two years.

Leaders of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, whose assertions could not be independently verified, said the fighting began early Tuesday when rebel forces overran fortified Ethiopian government po-

sitions near the town of Naqfa. If true, the rebel reports signify the outbreak of a full-scale war in the midst of a severe food shortage and major international famine relief effort in northern Ethiopia. More than two million people in the region are estimated to be threatened with starvation.

In the past, the rebels' reports have frequently been accurate. Naqfa marks the front line in the 26-year between Ethiopia and the rebels, who want to create a separate nation out of the former Italian colony of Eritrea.

## Rebel Colonel Captured By Troops Near Manila

By Keith B. Richburg  
*Washington Post Service*

MANILA — Philippine troops captured Colonel Gregorio Honasan on Wednesday, ending a long manhunt for the army officer who led a coup attempt in August.

Colonel Honasan's capture was a major victory for President Corason C. Aquino, ending what some saw as the single most serious threat to her government. He was believed to have more than a thousand soldiers under his command.

In interviews, the colonel had threatened to continue trying to destabilize Mrs. Aquino's administration.

The capture also seemed to remove one of the main security concerns about the summit meeting next week in Manila of the six leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

"That removes at least one large problem for those of us making the arrangements for a safe and successful ASEAN summit," said General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff.

The military's failure to capture the fugitive coup leader had been an embarrassment for the government, particularly since Colonel Honasan—who had become a folk hero for some since the coup attempt and his escape—began granting interviews from various safehouses around Manila.

Military officials said Colonel Honasan was captured in the Manila district of Pasig, in a house reportedly owned by a former aide to Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, Colonel Honasan's former boss at the Ministry of National Defense.

Also captured in the house were four other renegade officers and two civilians, including the newspaper columnist Cecilio T. Arillo, another former Enrile aide. The Enrile link, some speculated, would revive questions about Mr. Enrile's own role in the Aug. 28 coup attempt.

An American free-lance journalist also was in the house when Colonel Honasan was captured. Officials said he was released later. The reporter had gone there to interview Colonel Honasan, they said.

Government television news quoted Delta Antea, a maid at the house, as telling an interviewer that

Colonel Honasan was captured while hiding under a bed. Officials said Colonel Honasan offered no resistance when about 50 soldiers stormed in.

Mrs. Aquino was "really overjoyed" at the report of Colonel Honasan's capture, according to her press secretary, Teodoro C. Benigno. "Coming as it does on the eve of the ASEAN summit," Mr. Benigno said, "the capture should reassure all peace-loving Filipinos that the country is headed toward better times."

General Ramos said that Colonel Honasan would be given "honorable treatment under due process of law."

Mrs. Aquino has said repeatedly that Colonel Honasan would be court-martialed, and she has appeared to rule out amnesty, a growing demand from the military.

Last year, Colonel Honasan led a group of young reformist military officers who broke with former President Ferdinand E. Marcos and joined the effort to overthrow him.

Since then, however, Colonel Honasan had become increasingly estranged from the government he helped install. He accused Mrs. Aquino of being "soft" in combating the Communist insurgency and of backing down on the hopes of riding the military command structure of cronyism and incompetence.

He also became a strong advocate for popular military grievances, such as low salaries and poor equipment, and the perceived lack of support for the military from political leaders.

Colonel Honasan's coup attempt exposed the deep divisions within the armed forces unresolved since Mrs. Aquino came to power in February. The attempt also underscored the president's weak standing within the military. Many of the officers and men who sided with the government openly acknowledged that they agreed with Colonel Honasan's goals if not his means.

The coup attempt brought about an intense round of recrimination among political leaders over the government's failure to address the military's complaints.



A woman covering her face against tear gas and burning tires in Gaza City on Wednesday.

## Israelis Arrest Palestinian Journalist; 2 Reported Killed in Gaza Violence

By Glenn Frankel  
*Washington Post Service*

JERUSALEM — Israeli internal security agents have arrested one of the occupied West Bank's most prominent Palestinian journalists, using an administrative detention order under which he can be held for six months without charge or trial, military sources said Wednesday.

Radwan Abu Ayyash, 37, a senior editor at the Palestine Press Service, was detained late Tuesday night at his home in Ramallah under an order signed by General Amram Mitzna, commander of Israel's West Bank forces. He is being held in a military prison in the city of Nablus.

The press service is an East Jerusalem-based news agency sympathetic to the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Abu Ayyash is an Arab contact for many Western diplomatic missions and foreign correspondents here and was reportedly instrumental in organizing the boycott by moderate Palestinian leaders of Secretary of State George P. Shultz during Mr. Shultz's September visit to Israel.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, meanwhile, Israeli soldiers shot and killed a 17-year-old Palestinian high school student and wounded 10 others on Wednesday after a crowd of students allegedly threw stones and a gasoline bomb at an army patrol. Earlier this week an Israeli businessman was stabbed to death in the main Gaza City shopping area.

Two persons were killed and 18 were wounded in the violence Wednesday, The Associated Press reported later, quoting hospital officials.

[Four of the injured were reported in critical condition at Shifa Hospital, where enraged Palestin-

ian youths gathered after the shootings and hurled bottles and stones at Israeli troops. The soldiers responded by dropping tear gas canisters from helicopters into the hospital courtyard.]

The Israeli security authorities have long alleged that Mr. Abu Ayyash and the Palestine Press Service receive funding and guidance from el-Fatah, the main wing of the PLO. But a security official contended that the detention of Mr. Abu Ayyash, who also heads the Arab Journalists Association and edits a weekly magazine, had nothing to do with his activities as a journalist.

"He is one of the senior Fatah activists in the area and he maintains connections with other Fatah activists both in the area as well as abroad," said the official, who declined to be identified.

"He gets directives from Fatah," the official added, "reports to it and gets money from it. All these actions are designed to harm the public order."

The official said Mr. Abu Ayyash had not been directly involved in violent activities and declined to specify what other illegal acts he is alleged to have undertaken. He added that the boycott of Mr. Shultz was "only a part" of the activities for which Mr. Abu Ayyash was detained.

Mr. Abu Ayyash has always denied working for the PLO, although he has expressed solidarity with the movement. The Palestine Press Service has been a major source of information on events in the occupied territories and its accounts usually vary widely from official Israeli military reports.

About 55 people from the West Bank and Gaza Strip are currently under administrative detention, and another 18 have been deported

## WALDHEIM: Supporters of the President Begin to Grow Despondent

(Continued from Page 1)

which he "assisted or otherwise participated in."

Mr. Waldheim insisted in an interview with Die Presse last week that he would stay in his largely ceremonial office for the four years remaining in his term. Evidently

sensing that the commission's findings could be damaging, he said recently that they were "certainly not binding," although he would be available to meet with the panel.

Austrians who know the president and have recently talked to him believe he will not voluntarily

resign. They compare him to Richard Nixon in the waning days of his American presidency: unable to understand what he had done wrong, convinced that he was being hounded by enemies, surrounded and sustained by a close group of relatives and loyal associates urg-

ing him to stand fast. But beyond that circle, the steadfastness has begun to crack under pressure, and even some of those who believe Mr. Waldheim has been unfairly accused feel Austria might be best served by his resignation.

## WALL: East German Border Guards Are Holding Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

attitude seems to be: We catch most of them anyway."

Several former East German frontier guards, who have crossed the heavily fortified border illegally to live in the West, have said their superiors told them in recent months to use firearms only in self-defense, or if a soldier or policeman is trying to flee.

At first, the change was put into effect only temporarily in March or April. The purpose appeared to be to avoid embarrassing shooting incidents around the time of visits to West Berlin in the spring and summer by President Ronald Reagan, President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, West German officials said.

In August and September, how-

ever, newly arriving border guards said their superiors had distributed new, apparently open-ended instructions in late July, the West German officials said.

West Germany initially hesitated to make public the shift in policy, because of the danger of prompting a flood of hopeful emigrants that might lead the East Germans to start shooting again.

A country that used to be associated largely with skiing, tourism and music has seen its image seriously tarnished by charges of insensitivity, anti-Semitism and amnesia about its murky wartime record.

Peter M. Lingsens, a former editor of the news weekly Profil and among the first to make Mr. Waldheim's records public, recently wrote that Austria "is seen as a country of unrepentant Nazis who still haven't learned a thing."

"Anti-Semitism," he continued, "is once again associated with Austria like the Vienna Boys Choir and the Lippizaners."

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Workers March on Slovenia Assembly

Reuters

BELGRADE — Nearly 5,000 machine workers demanding a 50-percent raise marched on the regional parliament in the Slovenian capital of Ljubljana on Wednesday and called for their managers and union officials to be fired, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said.

It said the workers from a machine factory held a protest meeting at a local cultural center where they rejected a 20-percent increase.

Tanjung said the Yugoslav government owed the factory \$28 million from overseas contracts but had so far paid only \$5 million at a time when the factory was losing money.

INDIAN COMMUNISTS PROTEST — A policeman watched Communist protesters at a demonstration Wednesday in New Delhi. The demonstrators, who the police said numbered 500,000, called for the removal of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on corruption charges. Rally organizers said a million protesters took part.

هكذا من العمل



## Managua Links Captured Pilot To a Contra Assassination Plot

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — Papers seized from an American whose private plane was shot down by Nicaraguan rebels show that he was involved in a plot to assassinate the Nicaraguan Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, the government said.

The charge was made Tuesday by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra, who said that James Jordan Denby, 57, of Carlinville, Illinois, was "in good health" and was being interrogated by state security policemen here.

General Ortega said at a news conference that Mr. Denby may be placed on trial, but did not specify what charges might be filed. The Sandinistas also said they had evidence that the American was affiliated with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Gesturing to papers and items found on the small plane Mr. Denby was flying when he was shot down Sunday night, General Ortega said that "all of this confirms the deep ties" the pilot had "to the war of aggression against our people."

General Ortega was alluding to U.S. support of the rebels, known as contras, who have been fighting the leftist Sandinist government for more than five years.

The contra umbrella organization, known as the Nicaraguan Resistance, denied that Mr. Denby was affiliated with the rebels.

"Mr. Denby or whatever his name is had absolutely no connection with us," Adolfo Calero, a member of the Resistance directorate, said in Miami.

But General Ortega contended otherwise. He displayed notes that Mr. Denby allegedly took on a small pad during a meeting with Mr. Calero and a paper mentioning Father d'Escoto, a Roman Catholic

priest, as the target of a "plan to assassinate him."

In a recent interview, Mr. Denby said he sometimes gave the contras food or flew their wounded to hospitals but did not supply them with weapons.

Lon Falino, the U.S. Embassy spokesman in Managua, said the Sandinistas had given permission for a consular officer to see Mr. Denby but had not said when.

"We are obviously concerned about Mr. Denby's well-being," Mr. Falino said, "and can offer no insight into the circumstances surrounding his apprehension by government of Nicaragua authorities until we speak directly with Mr. Denby."

A Defense Ministry statement said troops in San Juan del Norte, near the Costa Rican border, had punctured the fuel tank of Mr. Denby's Cessna-172 with rifle fire and forced it to make an emergency landing on a beach.

The communiqué said that the plane was violating Nicaraguan airspace. A videotape played at the news conference showed Mr. Denby, his hands tied behind his back, walking with Sandinist troops in a jungle.

Mr. Denby had filed a flight plan on Friday in the United States. He gave his destination as Costa Rica, with stops in Belize, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua, General Ortega said.

He displayed Mr. Denby's passport, his flight book and a permit to work with explosives issued by the Illinois Department of Minerals.

He also exhibited military patches and insignia, and a notebook with a plastic bag taped on it. General Ortega said that some color negatives showed "mercenary camps and a mercenary helicopter."

He said Mr. Denby was linked with John Hull, an American living near Mr. Denby in Costa Rica who allegedly had aided the CIA and the contras. Mr. Hull was not available for comment.

Among the paraphernalia was a letter from Representative Richard J. Durbin, Democrat of Illinois, attesting that Mr. Denby was a constituent, with a handwritten note on it saying:

"I don't know if my letter will persuade the Sandinists to leave you alone, but I hope it helps."

General Ortega contended that Mr. Denby had "tricked" Mr. Durbin into giving him the letter, adding: "The manipulation of congressmen is part of the dirty war the United States conducts against our country."

He likened Mr. Denby's capture to an incident in October 1986, when Sandinist troops shot down a cargo plane carrying supplies to the rebels.

The only survivor, Eugene Hansen, a cargo handler from Wisconsin, was captured, convicted and sentenced to 30 years in prison. He was later pardoned by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, General Ortega's brother, in December 1986.



Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra displaying items belonging to James Jordan Denby, an American who was detained after his plane was shot down by Nicaraguan forces.

## U.S. Envoy Says Blacks Must Govern in Pretoria

By John D. Battersby

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The U.S. ambassador to South Africa has called for the formation of a black majority government in the country with specific protection for the Afrikaner minority.

In his boldest political move since becoming the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa a year ago, Edward J. Perkins appeared to go beyond recent statements by senior American officials on South Africa's future.

Writing in Leadership, an influential journal on current affairs, Mr. Perkins said "black participation or black cooperation" in the political system was not enough.

"I sense a growing realization that a valid political system here must be one that correlates with the demographics of the country, not merely black participation, or black cooperation, but a government which truly represents the majority of South Africans," he said. "Moreover, the majority must have a significant say in how that government is formed."

The article is in the issue that is to appear this week.

Analysts said it was the first time a Reagan administration official had called for black majority rule in the required political solution in South Africa. Other officials have used a less specific requirement that blacks should have "full and equal participation" in the political system. Up to now, U.S. officials also had steered away from using the term "majority," which underlines Afrikaner fears about being overwhelmed by blacks.

The ambassador made it clear that he included in the majority of South Africans those blacks regarded by Pretoria as belonging to the four black homelands granted nominal independence.

In a reference to initiatives by Pretoria to draw blacks into talks through a multiracial advisory council, he cautioned: "I do not think that elaborate schemes which try to give an impression of black

representation, but actually maintain white power, will work. They are as doomed as the concept of apartheid itself."

Mr. Perkins balanced his plea for black majority rule with the need for special protection for Afrikaners. That condition is rejected by the outlawed African National Congress, which favors only the protection of individual rights in a bill of rights.

"Afrikaner concern about the future is something that cannot be swept under the carpet and ignored," the ambassador said. "To hasten the process of change and to avoid bloodshed and chaos, it will be necessary to provide some kind of reassurance to Afrikaners."

Mr. Perkins appeared to be supporting the idea of enshrining "group rights" in a new constitution. The concept of specific guarantees for a particular ethnic group has been rejected as racist by anti-apartheid leaders.

But the ambassador insisted that those who tried to change the system in South Africa by "individual conversion of Afrikaners or by an attempt to make them admit the moral error of their ways" should recognize the limitations inherent in such tactics.

"Afrikaners will want to know that sometime after the transition they will not end up defenseless and dispossessed in the land of their birth," he said.

Croatian Expelled by Sweden

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Sweden said Wednesday that it had expelled Miro Basic, a Croatian nationalist who had served half of his 18-year prison term for the 1971 murder of Yugoslavia's ambassador to Stockholm.



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## Ex-CIA Man Returns to Head Covert Unit

By Stephen Engelberg

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William H. Webster, the director of central intelligence, has chosen a retired CIA veteran to return and head the operations directorate, the section responsible for covert actions.

Mr. Webster announced Tuesday that Richard F. Stolz, 62, would replace Clair E. George, who announced his retirement last month after being criticized by a congressional report on the Iran-contra affair.

After 31 years with the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Stolz retired in 1981 as chief of the division that handles operations in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Stolz had been put forward as a candidate for head of the operations directorate, but William J. Casey, then the CIA director, decided to name Max Hugel, a businessman, to the post. Mr. Stolz decided to retire shortly afterward.

The operations directorate is responsible for the clandestine collection of information overseas as well as for running covert operations. It is the section that has drawn the greatest scrutiny from Congress and the public. It runs several paramilitary operations, including assistance to rebels fighting in Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

In the Iran-contra report, members of Congress have said they were disturbed by indications that the operations directorate lacked firm management, leading to a situation in which some lower-level officers felt it was permissible to assist the White House effort to resupply the Nicaraguan contras.

Mr. Stolz worked as an intelligence officer while posing as a diplomat in Germany, Bulgaria, Rome and Moscow. He was expelled from the Soviet Union in 1965 on charges that he was a spy. The expulsion came when the United

States and the Soviet Union were retreating against each other for purported espionage by diplomats and military attaches.

Admiral Stansfield Turner, President Jimmy Carter's CIA director, said Mr. Stolz also was the second choice for the post in 1977.

"He's a man of high standards, ethics and morals," said Admiral Turner. "It bodes well that Webster has picked a man who was not tarred by Casey. It means he has no reason to explain where he was when the planes took off for Iran."

The Stolz appointment is Mr. Webster's first major personnel move and comes just weeks before he is expected to announce other personnel decisions stemming from the involvement of some agency officials in sales of U.S. weapons to Iran and the subsequent diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

In naming Mr. Stolz, he passed over possible candidates within the agency to select someone whom he has known personally for many years and who is close to Defense

Secretary Frank C. Carlucci, according to Reagan administration officials.

David Atlee Phillips, former head of the agency's Latin American division, said Mr. Stolz's appointment would be well regarded by veterans of the directorate. "He is prudent without being overly cautious," Mr. Phillips said, adding that the only question raised in conversations with those who know Mr. Stolz is whether he might not be overly cautious in management of the directorate.

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## Searchers Find a Gun In Wreckage of U.S. Jet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAYUCOS, California —

Searchers found a gun Wednesday in the wreckage of a Pacific Southwest Airlines commuter jetliner that crashed into a hillside here, and federal officials said a review of flight recordings showed "there was an unauthorized entry into the cockpit" just before the crash, which killed all 43 persons aboard.

"There was evidence that there was an unauthorized entry into the cockpit," said Patricia Goldman, vice chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board. "We don't know who made that unauthorized entry."

The pilot had reported gunfire just before the plane crashed Monday on the flight from Los Angeles to San Francisco, and the FBI quickly said it appeared the crash was the result of criminal activity.

Hampered by fog and wet ground, 40 searchers going through jet debris and body parts strewn over the 15-acre (six-hectare) site found the gun in two or three inches of mud, said Richard Bretzing, the FBI agent in charge.

He declined to provide details about the caliber of the weapon that was found, and he would not confirm reports that a dismissed airline employee had smuggled the gun aboard PSA Flight 1771 on a murder-suicide mission.

Meanwhile, conflicting portraits emerged of the man who, according to news reports, may have caused the crash to get even for his dismissal.

A federal government source who demanded anonymity said that David A. Burke, the dismissed employee, left a suicide message on his telephone answering machine detailing plans to kill Ray Thomson, his former boss, who also was aboard the plane.

Mr. Burke, 35, worked 14 years for USAir, which recently bought PSA. But he was dismissed as a customer service agent in Los Angeles on Nov. 18 after he was filmed by a hidden camera allegedly stealing less than \$100 from flight cocktail sales.

ABC News said Mr. Burke learned his former boss would be on Flight 1771, bought a one-way ticket and smuggled a gun and six rounds of ammunition aboard, using airline identification to avoid security checks at Los Angeles International Airport.

Nancy Vaughan, a USAir spokeswoman, said that Mr. Burke had turned in all his airline identification and that the cards had been destroyed. However, an airline employee quoted by the Los Angeles Times said, "It's always possible to get through if they know your face."

Late Tuesday, FBI agents obtained a search warrant and entered Mr. Burke's condominium in Long Beach, California, and took away two cardboard boxes and a metal briefcase.

## Study Reassesses Danger of Dioxin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency, in a draft study with the potential for far-reaching policy implications, has sharply reduced its estimate of the cancer-causing potential of dioxin, a widespread chemical pollutant.

Dioxin has been described as one of the most potent toxic substances known to man. But, in a new risk assessment, the EPA concludes that its potency as a cancer-inducing substance is only one-sixteenth that of the original estimate two years ago.

Agency officials said, however, that even considering the revised risk levels, dioxin is still the most toxic of the cancer-linked substances regulated by the agency. Scientists reviewing the report at the agency's request appear to be divided in their assessment.

A "not opposed" rating means that the nominee, "while minimally qualified, is not among the best qualified" and a "not qualified" rating means the nominee does not meet the bar association's standards for professional competence, judicial temperament and integrity.

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## U.S. Legal Panel Backs Reagan Court Nominee

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A 15-member committee of the American Bar Association has voted unanimously to give Judge Anthony M. Kennedy its top rating of "well-qualified" for appointment to the Supreme Court.

The endorsement Tuesday by the association's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary gave the federal appeals judge from California an important boost less than a week before the Senate Judiciary Committee is to begin hearings on his nomination.

The committee's approval was in marked contrast to its divided vote in September on Judge Robert H. Bork. President Ronald Reagan's first nominee for the court vacancy, Judge Bork also was rated "well-qualified," but five committee members dissented. His nomination was rejected by the Senate in October.

Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg, Mr. Reagan's second nominee, withdrew after acknowledging that he had occasionally smoked marijuana in the 1970s.

With no broad-based opposition to Judge Kennedy having yet developed, the Senate hearings are unlikely to see the divisive ideological

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Fair Wind Blowing

It was an awfully good day in the White House Tuesday for both Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. Beaming, they signed a missile treaty, and before and after they pursued a longer agenda that could produce, in the next few months if not in the next few days, broader arms control agreements and perhaps more. The roller-coaster history of Soviet-American summits cannot be ignored, but neither can the apparent congruence of atmospherics and substance this time around.

Three years under negotiation and public debate, the treaty eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles—about 4 percent of the two sides' arsenals—has a familiar, old-shoe quality. It pioneers by eliminating whole classes of missiles, by compelling disproportionate Soviet cuts to reach an equal floor and by sanctioning stunning on-site inspection. Although Mr. Reagan was too gracious to say so on Tuesday, for Americans the INF treaty marks a political triumph in holding the alliance together under a threat of Soviet nuclear intimidation. For the Soviets the setback is eased by seeing withdrawal of the fast, accurate missiles trained on

Kremlin targets that the United States had deployed in response to their SS-20s.

Some conservatives, especially those fearful of the idea of arms control, find grounds for concern in the verification provisions and in Europe's questions about what comes next. There are grounds for concern but not, we think, for rejection of the treaty. The verification provisions need to be scrupulously applied and enforced—and extended and deepened in subsequent arms negotiations. Europe's questions lead logically to Soviet-American talks on strategic arms in which Europe will be consulted, and to East-West talks on conventional and chemical arms in which Europe will take part.

It appears that while certain "reservations" and "understandings" may be pasted on the INF treaty in the Senate, it will not be laden with amendments requiring renegotiation with Moscow. Senator Bob Dole's movement toward support, late and awkward though it is, indicates the way the wind is blowing. It is a fair wind, and what Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev may yet do in and after the summit could make it stronger.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Allow This Meeting

Amidst the summit hoopla, some less exalted Muscovites now prepare another gathering, humbler but earth-shaking in its own way: an unofficial human rights conference to begin on Thursday. That a group of former political prisoners could contemplate such a seminar in Moscow says much about how times have changed. The Kremlin's response will say more.

Soviet officials want a formal Helsinki review session on human rights to be held in Moscow next year. But the idea of an internationally sanctioned meeting on humanitarian affairs in the capital of a country with so flawed a human rights record sticks in the craw. Press Club Glastnost, one of the independent groups that have sprung up under Mikhail Gorbachev, decided to hold an unofficial conference and test the idea. Local participants will include not only Jewish refuseniks but Armenian nationalists, unofficial peace groups, Russian Orthodox priests and activists for the disabled.

The Moscow gathering follows two other remarkable Eastern bloc conferences. Ac-

tivists for peace and democracy gathered last May in Warsaw even though many foreigners who had hoped to come were denied visas, and many Polish participants were arrested. In late November, 120 activists met in Budapest on "Gorbachev's Reforms and the Prospects for Europe." These meetings were even more important for bringing together activists from different parts of the East bloc, for whom communication is especially difficult. And the Moscow conference is the most daring of all. Lack of official cooperation is already evident. Some people on their way to the conference have been pulled off trains on charge of carrying a Leningrad group. The conference will be forced into participants' apartments. But even if driven into private rooms, this event will be very much in the public eye. If the Soviet Union wishes to play host to an official human rights conference next year, it could hardly do better than to let the unofficial one bloom.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## About the Next Treaty

An agreement emerging at the summit would cut Soviet and American long-range nuclear weapons by half. But is that—as opposed to the treaty signed on Tuesday banning Euromissiles—good? Would it actually reduce the risks of war?

Many experts argue that the strategic arms agreement actually would make U.S. intercontinental forces more vulnerable and thus weaken deterrence. These concerns cannot be dismissed.

Before President Reagan signs off on the outline of this new pact, he has to show one of two things: preferably that the terms will result in forces for both sides that make nuclear war less likely; or that U.S. security will not be diminished and opportunities for diplomacy will be enhanced.

It is often assumed that the fewer nuclear weapons, the better. A few thousand missiles and bombs should prevent war as well as many thousands, and all the complicated schemes and scenarios about fighting nuclear wars are no more plausible than Alice in Wonderland. But no responsible American leader can make such assumptions. Numbers can matter. Agreements can produce situations permitting a foe to plan a first strike. And the kind of weapons allowed can matter. Some, harder to attack, may be more survivable for retaliation and deterrence.

The treaty now being negotiated in Washington would cut each side from roughly 12,000 to about 5,000 land- and submarine-launched missile warheads plus 1,000 bomber weapons. Different types of missiles carry from one to 10 warheads. Thus there are many more warheads than missiles. The ratio is of some significance. The more warheads relative to missiles, the easier to destroy those missiles (and bombers on the ground) and blunt a retaliatory

blow. Now the ratio is three or four Soviet silo-killer warheads for each U.S. land-based missile. Will the new treaty lower those odds, or increase them?

Missiles in silos are potentially more vulnerable than mobile missiles. Yet the U.S. proposal would ban land-based mobiles. One reason is that it is hard to verify numbers of missiles moving around on land. But this hurdle can surely be overcome. Another reason is that Moscow has such mobile missiles and Washington does not. That can be corrected if this administration or the next is prepared to spend a lot of money to develop new land mobiles. Will they?

The prospective agreement would also sharply reduce the number of submarines carrying long-range missiles. That provision would work against the American side particularly because each new Trident submarine holds almost 200 missile warheads—a lot of eggs for each basket. Moscow cannot locate those subs at sea today, but what if there were a breakthrough in anti-submarine technology? The United States would then have to find a way to put fewer eggs in new, smaller submarines—an enormously expensive proposition.

Until recently, the Reagan administration treated arms control as a propaganda game. Its proposals seemed intended more to cast Moscow as truculent than to enhance U.S. security. Now Moscow, for its own reasons, is saying yes to many of the proposals. From what is so far known about the emerging agreement, it looks as if security would not be diminished—and overall relations could continue to improve. But first the administration has hard work to do, reassuring its own experts, and the public, that the strategic arms accord makes strategic sense.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### Not Enough for Europe

[The INF treaty] makes Europe the guinea pig for an accord between the superpowers. If they want to cease being suspected of limiting their attempt at denuclearization to the Old Continent—an outcome that would suit the U.S.S.R. fine—Messrs. Gorbachev and Reagan would do well to get on with rebalancing conventional armaments in Europe and eliminating chemical weapons, in addition to a considerable reduction of their strategic arsenals.

—Le Monde (Paris).

The next major hurdle will be the U.S. Senate, where President Reagan will need a two-thirds majority. There is every possibility that this treaty will go the same way as the SALT-2 treaty, agreed to between Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev in June 1979. That treaty is still awaiting ratification.

—South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

### A Worsening Crisis in Africa

Debt and drought, dissidents and disease, are devastating sub-Saharan Africa. Thirty years after the high expectations that greeted Ghana's independence, marking the assertion of a nationalism that swept through Africa, the continent is impoverished. It owes foreign creditors some \$200 billion, and the repayment levels are crippling. The consequences of poor rains and harvest failures are exacerbated by civil conflicts in Ethiopia, Sudan, Chad, Mozambique, Angola. At least one million Africans are expected to die of AIDS within the next decade. There is no single answer to the growing crisis, but unless there is a sustained and coordinated effort by the West to provide greater help to African governments now trying to help themselves according to prescriptions laid down by the World Bank and the IMF, today's crisis will become tomorrow's catastrophe.

—The Financial Times (London).

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## OPINION



## A Testing Time as Soviet Truth Comes Out

By William Pfaff

PARIS—The meetings between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Washington are one more step toward armistice in the conflict that the Soviet Union and the United States have conducted for more than 40 years. The two have confronted each other as if they were on the brink of war, even though little risk of war existed from 1950 onward and the issues of the conflict became increasingly diffuse. The Cuban missile crisis was psychodrama. The Cold War itself steadily drifted from the reality in which it had begun.

War, even the Cold War, is a holiday from reality. The U.S.-Soviet conflict made it unnecessary for either society to think too much about the private nature and purpose of each. America's mobilization against the Soviet Union supplied a national purpose otherwise, perhaps, increasingly unclear to most Americans. So long as the United States was leader of the Western world, that was good

enough reason for most Americans not to think too much about what else the country was, or what it might become. It was cynically satisfactory to lead the free against the unfree. But what comes after that? The Soviet leadership has profited from the conflict with Washington because this seemed to validate the Leninist view of history, thereby validating the Soviet Union and its leaders. Look, they would say, see the capitalist arms manufacturers who make fortunes from hostility toward us, the rootless industrialists who shift production to cheaper countries to exploit the working class, the alliances of the United States with counter-revolutionary dictators. For Russians, too, the Cold War made it unnecessary to think too much.

Now this is changing. That is why Mr. Gorbachev is so interesting, and his emergence potentially so important. Behind all the practical issues that concern him—economic re-

form, productivity, sobriety, "democracy" as he defines it—lies the fundamental question of the individual's relationship to the Soviet state.

All the rest comes down to that because the Soviet state monopolizes authority. Yet its authority rests on a lie, a lie that every serious person in the Soviet Union knows as a lie. It is that the party is agent of the people, "vanguard" of the people, whereas actually the party is a political oligarchy with total power over the people, surviving in power for 70 years by wholesale coercion of the people, employing terror to this end. All Soviet citizens must subscribe in public to the claim that the people rule. Everyone knows in private that the people do not, but that a closed and self-perpetuating elite rules. Obviously, individuals rationalize or interiorize the contradiction in a variety of ways, yet every time the pressure to be lifted in Soviet society, the truth begins to come out.

What Mr. Gorbachev has done is to raise the possibility of a national life that does not rest on lies and cynicism. He opens to the public—to the intelligentsia and governing elite first of all—the possibility of a different course. The lies of the Soviet past have begun to be brought out, admitted, and attempts made to establish the truth about the past. A part of the truth about the past goes on, and is lied about, is now being admitted—about the condition of the deported nationalities, the

people committed to psychiatric asylums for political reasons, the waste and reckless pollution in Soviet industry, the corruption in government and the party itself.

The issues of truth and responsibility are finding their transcription in art, notably in Tengiz Abuladze's film about Stalinism, "Repentance," made in 1984 and now showing in the West. After initial suppression in the Soviet Union, it was given limited release, and then, last spring, was made the official Soviet entry at the Cannes Film Festival.

It deals with Stalin's crimes, in the guise of the crimes of a petty tyrant in an anonymous village, but with how responsibility must be assumed in the present for things done in the past. In the film's final sections, the tyrant's son finds that his father will not stay in his grave, but that his corpse each night is unearthed from the grave and found before the son's home, the son finally assumes the moral legacy of his father in scenes that achieve a Lear-like catharsis.

What is happening today in the Soviet Union—so long as it continues, and because it is dangerous it may be stopped, or the attempt may be made to stop it—is obviously of great political consequence, important to governments dealing with the Kremlin. Its larger importance is as instruction in how humans are tested, how they survive and may transcend what they have been.

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## Japan: The Best Path Is Partnership With America

By Naohiro Amaya

TOKYO—Pax Americana is clearly disintegrating, and the only question is what kind of world structure will govern the post-Pax Americana era. Four possibilities come to mind: Pax Nipponica, Pax Americana II, U.S.-Japanese partnership and general international cooperation.

● Pax Nipponica, a nonstarter. For a country to establish hegemony, it needs to project a universal ideal, superior economic strength, military capability, cultural magnetism and political clout. Of these, Japan has only economic strength. Those who talk about Pax Nipponica are in a dream world.

● General cooperation would be my choice as the best world order, but it requires that all the states and peoples involved act pragmatically and unselfishly. It is thus unlikely.

● Pax Americana II is more feasible—with a probability, say, of about 40 percent. The main reason Pax Americana I has eroded is the decline in American industry's competitive position. If competitive strength can be regained and the United States is still a young country receptive to new ideas and able to transform itself—it should be possible to re-establish America's sway.

● Partnership postulates a dual hegemony led by

America, with its outstanding political ideals, military strength, cultural vitality and political prowess, and supported by Japan with its economic strength. Closer consultations and enhanced cooperation should make it possible to achieve this even without major changes in current conditions in the two countries. Give this option a 50 percent probability.

Japan should behave in the international community in a way to further the most likely of these possibilities: partnership. That means first rectifying the abnormal interdependence between America and Japan, as each feeds on the other's bad habits.

The United States is relying on massive debt financing from Japan to expand its bloated domestic demand, while Japan is sustaining economic growth via exports that feed the glutinous U.S. appetite. If we are to cure this situation, the United States must get serious about reducing its budget deficit, raising the savings rate, improving its trade balance and rolling back protectionism.

Likewise, it is critically important that Japan stimulate domestic demand with expansionary fi-

scal policies, low interest rates and re-regulation, encourage imports by further improving market access and enhance direct overseas investment.

If America and Japan put their own houses in order and cooperated to stabilize exchange rates, preserve free trade and promote development in the Pacific, partnership should be achievable.

In the long run, Japan should seek to establish a Partnership II. But this will require that Japan establish universal political ideals, create a new life-style, contribute more to Western security and assume a greater voice in international affairs.

Prewar Japan's ideology was warped, and its crime was that of trying to impose it on other nations. After the war Japan did an about-face to copy American ideals. These have yet to be fully internalized. If in the distant future Japan is better able to meet the demands of leadership, it might be able to replace a lopsided partnership with one in which Japan and the United States are equals.

The writer is executive director of the Dentsu Institute for Human Studies and president of the Japan Economic Foundation. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Japan: Practice Democracy Instead of Imitating It?

By Richard Nations

TOKYO—In his current best-seller, "The Closing of the American Mind," Allan Bloom boils down the dilemma of civilization to one simple question: "Was Socrates right, or was Nietzsche right?"

Mr. Bloom is concerned with the crisis in American education. But he may inadvertently have formulated America's Japan problem, which only superficially is a matter of trade imbalances and the "productivity gap." Whether these are harbingers of the West's decline or of its phoenix-like renewal begs the same question that Mr. Bloom applied to U.S. schools: Was Socrates or Nietzsche right?

Socrates, in this context, stands for the spirit of Western civilization—its rationality, humanism and faith in democracy. Let's call it America Today. Nietzsche was appalled by Socrates. Reason, he wrote, dissolves culture and its sense of the tragic and the sublime. Only degenerates champion democracy, the regime of relativism and materialism. It is *Kultur* that exalts values, race, rank and nobility give meaning to life.

No wonder Nietzsche was so popular with Japanese intellectuals in the Meiji era (1868-1912) and with nationalists since. Here is one European, they thought, who understands us.

What matters to the Japanese are not abstractions such as "the human race" espoused in America Today. What matters is feeling "the pathos of things" and preserving "the Japanese spirit"—sentiments bound by blood, soil and the emperor. Typically, the Japanese believe themselves to be unique: They are the ideal pre-Socratic culture. Thus there never was a Japanese Socrates or Confucius—not for any lack of genius but because of Japan's distinctive national genius. This is the latent talent for borrowing the superior techniques of

a foreign civilization without succumbing to its rational principles.

As a great civilization arises, the Japanese (feeling inferior) imitate. As it declines, the Japanese (feeling superior) "Japanize." So it has been since the earliest contacts with China in the bronze age. This conflict between civilization and culture has not been resolved by Japan's postwar development. Japan has simply imitated democracy to preserve the race.

Japan has all the features of a fully democratic system, except the essential one: sovereignty. Democracy was imposed on a defeated Japan by U.S. occupation forces. Its functioning today is inseparable from the preservation of good relations with America, the system's ultimate rationale.

Japanese democracy grew out of the "Yoshida deal," named after Shigeru Yoshida, who negotiated Japan's postwar constitution with General Douglas MacArthur. The deal was simple: Japan renounces the right to war (and hence sovereignty) in exchange for a unilateral security guarantee from the United States.

Elegant and practical, the Yoshida deal served Japan's national interests by protecting the country from Soviet aggression, the revival of Japanese militarism and the spiritual trauma of providing for defense. But it left Japan with only two legitimate national goals: to restore the war-ravaged economy and then to recover international standing. The whole system assumes the overwhelming power and wealth of America.

These conditions outraged the nationalists, who, like all good pre-Socratics, believe that culture is inseparable from sovereignty and that materialism destroys national spirit. But the national mood after the

war was against the rightists. And elections brought the Yoshida-school party, the Liberal Democrats, to power and have kept them there. The party's only mandate is good relations with the United States; the rest is pork barrel and local issues.

But if democratic institutions are intended to ensure popular sovereignty through a smooth transfer of power, we must rethink what happens in Japan. Here there is no transfer of power; the unspoken assumption is that the opposition will not be elected.

What happens is very Japanese: Polls permit the people democratically to abdicate their sovereign rights to the bureaucracy, which has always run the country. Sovereignty, the only real issue in postwar politics, is a taboo question. While the Yoshida deal works, democracy works.

But as the prestige of the United States wanes, the Yoshida deal is crumbling. Japan has accomplished its postwar goals—but now what? Japan and the United States are near-equals in many things. But culture knows no equality, and so America today and all it stands for is on the brink of plunging into inferiority.

Revising the constitution, acquiring aircraft carriers and nuclear weapons and forging an exclusive yen bloc of Asian economies are still inalienable subjects. But it is not just old-line nationalists who yearn for the Japanese spirit. Resentment of materialism has spread to lifelong Yoshida career men: Burden sharing and open markets mean a change of culture.

The real test of democracy lies not in a country's ability to accommodate a superior foreign power. The ancient Athenians, after all, invented democracy in the middle of war with Persia. Similarly, the democratic test here

will come when the Japanese "share the burden" of the international order out of rational calculation of self-interest and not, Yoshida-fashion, from a grudging determination to mollify the United States.

Will the Japanese pass the test when it comes, and strengthen civilization? Or will they "Japanize" to restore the Japanese spirit? Was Socrates right, or was Nietzsche?

The writer, formerly the diplomatic correspondent for the Far Eastern Economic Review, is a writer based in Tokyo. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1887: Catholic Hopes

VIENNA—A meeting of Catholics was held here [on Dec. 8] in honor of the Pope's jubilee. Over two thousand people were present, among them Mgr. Galambert, the Papal Nuncio, Cardinal Ganglbauer and representatives of the nobility. In the opening address, Count Perges, ex-secretary of the Austrian Embassy to the Vatican, expressed his conviction that the day was near when the Italian government would restate the dignities and territories of the Holy See. Cardinal Ganglbauer expressed the same idea as a hope.

### 1912: No More Doping?

PARIS—[The Herald says:] The French Ministry of Agriculture is undertaking a thorough investigation into the practice of "doping" racehorses. If the commission succeeds in drawing up regulations calculated to settle the many dubious points, its reports will be welcomed by everyone

## See, They're Minding The Store

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON—Suppose you were the U.S. secretary of the Treasury and you had to decide whether or not to urge a meeting with your six fellow finance ministers of the Group of Seven to administer a shot of confidence to the battered financial markets. Would you be risking disaster if the G-7 met and came up empty-handed or with a marginal result?

That is the dilemma facing James Baker and finance ministers Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany and Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan: It's a tough call. It would appear that Mr. Baker has not made up his mind.

America's major partners are in the same quandary. Mr. Stoltenberg, for example, wants a G-7 meeting, provided that nobody expects miracles, says Dietrich von Kluge, economics aide at the West German Embassy in Washington. That precisely defines the puzzle: A miracle to settle the world's trade imbalances, Third World debt and the dollar problem is not in sight. But if expectations are deflated to a realistic level, is it worthwhile having a meeting?

It seems to me that the answer is yes. There is a very strong case to have a G-7 session and as soon as possible. If the world's big industrial powers cannot get together to discuss mutual problems with the goal of avoiding a global recession, that would be an abject confession of weakness that would shake global confidence.

One of Mr. Baker's main contributions in the last two years has been a vigorous demonstration that the United States, once unconcerned about the effect of its policies on others, now understands global economic interdependence and is therefore willing to work with its partners.

So this would be the wrong time, given all of the uncertainties stemming from the stock market crash, to abandon the G-7 format. "We have to develop some joint assessment of what happened to markets in October," says Robert Hormats, a former State Department official. "We won't know what the economic impact of Oct. 19 was until early next year. We shouldn't go into that period without knowing that the finance ministers and central bankers are working and planning together, because the risk of a global meltdown is there. So they should try to meet before the end of the year."

Not everybody agrees. Geoffrey Bell, a New York investment banker, feels that unless a new G-7 meeting produces a solid result as opposed to vague discussions, "you run the risk of disappointing people." He would not announce that out that no meeting would take place, but would pursue a delaying tactic.

Stephen Axilrod, vice chairman of Nikko Securities Co. International and a former top Federal Reserve adviser, would have the G-7 agree to try to stabilize the dollar at the low end of the range of expectations—say, at 125-130 yen to the dollar—and promise to participate actively in exchange market intervention to protect that level. But clearly, any effort to stabilize the dollar would have to involve a good deal of flexibility, involving wide zones rather than specific targets.

As an earnest of good intentions, Mr. Axilrod would opt for a Treasury sale of bonds denominated in yen, a tip of the hat to the Japanese, who stand to lose a lot of money if the dollar moves lower. (Mr. Hormats thinks that such a commitment should be reserved as a last-ditch defense of the dollar and would be somewhat premature at the moment.)

The knotty political problem is that the big three powers have now put on the table all of the fiscal and monetary measures that can easily be contrived to help stabilize the major currencies. The outer limits of the U.S. budget-deficit-reduction package are known. The West German fiscal and monetary stimulants, modest at best, are all that Mr. Stoltenberg will promise. Japan's economy needs no additional stimulus. (The growth rate was 8.4 percent in the third quarter.)

The other powers would like a commitment from the United States to raise interest rates to support the dollar, but it is clear that Mr. Baker and the Federal Reserve Board Chairman, Alan Greenspan, are not ready to risk an American economic downturn that could be touched off with tight money, especially just ahead of next year's presidential election.

Without a dramatic agenda, what could a meeting accomplish? Perhaps above all, that essential "photo opportunity," a shot of the seven finance ministers and their central bankers sitting at the conference table. Somebody would be seen minding the store.

The Washington Post.

Before and  
Moscow is a  
bring along

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OPINION

# Before and After Treaties, Moscow Is an Adversary

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A recent harangue in this space (Dec. 3) denouncing three lies put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in his NBC interview has drawn a revealing response from Georgi Arbatov, the Kremlin's Americanologist. My point was that the record of Soviet behavior should cause us to resist "Gorbachev fever." Certainly it makes sense to work out verifiable agreements reducing arms, however, it is safer to negotiate on the

nancing of subversion and terrorism in Africa, the Middle East and Central America, and the callous support of outright evil in Ethiopia and Iran.

And there is a treaty on arms that has been given the lie at the radar station at Krasnoyarsk. Another treaty, heralded at Helsinki, gave Leonid Brezhnev his greatest victory — recognition of borders legitimizing World War II conquests — but the human rights agreed to in return are cruelly ignored.

Not for nothing do some of us suspect that The Enemy may still be with us. We are willing to call him The Adversary, for peaceful intentions' sake, and to test his professions of willingness to remove the sources of enmity. But we remember that our hopes about Nikita Khrushchev were dashed in Hungary, that our hopes about Mr. Brezhnev were crushed in the Prague Spring. It is why we are guarded in our hopes about Mr. Gorbachev.

Each of us has to assess the ultimate purpose of the Soviet leaders. Are they seeking to reorganize their broken-down system and reduce their arms expenses, following Deng Xiaoping's revision of Marx's unworkable "class struggle," because they want to build a less oppressive society, able to feed itself, that would do world freedom no harm? If that were true, it would be in the West's interest to help them.

Or are the Soviet rulers facing up to the weaknesses of communism, and cultivating Western economic aid and technological skill, not for the announced peaceful competition but to get a second wind — to carry out their now-unspoken mission to dominate the world? If so, the West should let "The Enemy" help himself.

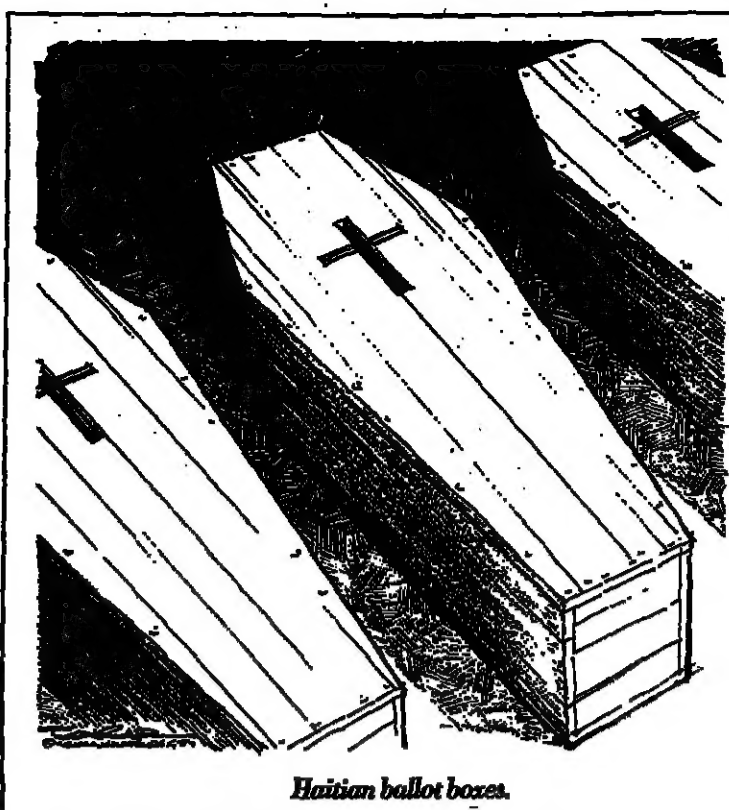
Because history has shown that the risks of trust far outweigh the risks of distrust, we have to hope for the best and prepare for the worst. No more agreements without intrusive inspection and penalties for noncompliance.

By all means, let's have regular summits, examine each other's "new words" and remember old words. The sound of one superpower's band trying to play the other's anthem is always a thrill.

Surprises are allowed, and should be taken under advisement. If, for example, Mr. Gorbachev springs a plan to patrol the Persian Gulf under a United Nations force, the United States need not respond in time for that evening's television news. The Russians have yet to respond seriously to Ronald Reagan's call to tear down the Berlin Wall.

But let us not, in summit-time fervor, forget that there is a puissant force in the world that does not wish us well. Georgi Arbatov's "secret weapon" will not fly. The Enemy, tyranny, lives. The Adversary is the superpower that works around the world against human freedom.

The New York Times



Haitian ballot boxes.

# All They'll Have From Us Will Be the Junk

By Adam Hochschild

SAN FRANCISCO — When I was a boy, I sometimes visited a house in upstate New York that was just across a fence from an old, overgrown, hillside cemetery. The graveyard was a beautiful place, shady on hot days, and I used to love playing there.

Cemeteries are often intriguing to children. I think they are sometimes our first brush with the mystery of death, and also with the power of memory. In the dates on tombstones is contained the message that we all must die and the reassurance that a mark will be left, our names will be preserved, some day other children may play on top of our bones and know whose they were.

As I grew a little older, the dates on the gravestones had more meaning. I liked counting how long people had lived, figuring out how old they had been at the time of historical events I had read about, spotting the occasional birth date before 1800 and imagining the Civil War regiments named on veterans' tombstones.

It was in this cemetery that I first grasped how hard life had been in "the old days." So many graves were those of children. Often these bore the engraved phrases used by 19th century parents to ease the pain of a small child's death: "God has called this little lamb home."

On my vacation last summer, I wandered through that tiny cemetery for the

first time in many years. I was shocked. Acid rain had streaked and eroded the lettering on the gravestones. Some you could barely still read, one or two not at all. In a few decades, many graves will be marked by featureless, corroded slabs. Those buried below will be anonymous.

There was another place I visited on the same vacation trip: an Atlantic beach on the coast of Morocco. Unlike a ceme-

## MEANWHILE

tery, a beach should be ever-changing, with the sand always sculpted into new shapes. On this one, too much was permanent — all manufactured things and almost all plastic: bottles, combs, broken toys, bits of fish net and the webs that hold six packs of beverage cans together.

Some of this was left by vacationers, some washed ashore from ships at sea. Scientists tell us that most of this stuff will last for hundreds of years. It is not biodegradable. Besides fouling beaches all over the world, these products are taking a heavy toll of marine life — fish, lobsters and crabs that ingest the small things or get tangled up in the particularly lethal beverage-can webbing. The same beach was flocked every-

where with tiny tar balls. The sticky black lumps were the product of oil tankers illegally cleaning out empty tanks at sea. According to Moroccan friends, tankers are much more likely to do this when off the shore of a country with a long coastline that is too poor to have a navy or coast guard to police the shipping lanes. Most people walking on this beach, not wanting to get their feet covered with tar, wore plastic sandals. When worn out, lost or discarded, many of these, too, become part of the beach's permanent plastic flora.

What verdict do the images of that graveyard and of that beach give on our societies today? What are we doing to our worldwide environment is not only altering the air we breathe and the food we eat; it is also irreversibly altering or removing what we leave for people to remember us by centuries from now.

From ruins like the Parthenon and the Colosseum we know a lot about the Greeks and the Romans. To figure us out, will future archaeologists have to make do with plastic webbing and plastic sandals? For we have created a culture — the first in history — where the refuse lasts and the monuments dissolve.

The writer is the founder of Mother Jones magazine. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### About the Arab Summit

Regarding the opinion column "A Time for Progress in the Middle East" (Dec. 2) by Daniel Pipes:

The writer's conclusions, like those of many other American analysts, neglect the fundamental differences in ideas and beliefs between citizens and rulers. The views of citizens in the nondemocratic countries of the world are often very different from those of the rulers.

It is true that we hear little about the Arab-Israeli conflict, but the reason is not the one given by Mr. Pipes. Antagonism between Arabs and Israel is essentially a nation-to-nation problem; Israel has not been a threat to Arab heads of state. Ayatollah Khomeini has been such a threat; his popularity among Arab citizens greatly endangers rulers. The attraction of a fundamentalist social and political system is a time bomb in the Arab countries.

DARIUS BORBOR, Los Angeles

The idea that Daniel Pipes develops that the Arab-Israeli conflict is "no longer the number one problem in the Middle East" has been spreading in the Western news media since the Arab summit held in Amman last month, but it looks more and more to us Arabs like Western wishful thinking. The Arab heads of state meeting was

an "extraordinary" summit decided upon to deal with the situation in the Gulf. Having not met at the highest level for the past few years, Arab countries in Amman had only to restate their position on what they still consider the most vital issue, i.e., the Arab-Israeli conflict.

If Arabs are so eager to see the Iraqi war come to a quick end, it is mainly because they want to concentrate their attention and energy on finding a solution to their central cause in the Middle East: the struggle against Israel with a view to recovering occupied Arab lands and Palestinian rights.

H. KODMANLI, Press Service, Arab League, Paris

### Reagan Compared to FDR

Regarding "Reagan's Hero Would Have Attacked the Crisis Head-On" (Nov. 23) by Roger C. Altman:

The summons to Ronald Reagan to emulate Franklin Roosevelt's leadership represents a selective and distorted reading of history. The fair approach would be to compare the two presidents during their second terms.

Roosevelt's first term was remarkably successful (as was Mr. Reagan's), but his second was by and large a failure until it was saved by his reaction to Hitler's sweep through Europe in 1940.

Roosevelt's major domestic initiative

in his second term — his proposed packing of the Supreme Court — was overwhelmingly rejected by the Senate, despite the fact that his own party controlled that body. Mr. Reagan has continued to be supported by a large majority of his own party in Congress even in the Iran-contra affair and on the nomination of Judge Robert Bork.

Roosevelt deserves full credit for overcoming the worst economic effects of the Depression during his first term. But his second term never really recovered from the recession of 1937, and unemployment was stuck at a high level until World War II rescued the economy. Mr. Reagan's second term continues to see booming prosperity.

Like Mr. Reagan in 1986, Roosevelt in 1936 sustained substantial losses in the mid-term congressional elections, but Roosevelt was also resoundingly rejected by voters in his own party when he intervened to purge conservative Democratic senators in the primaries.

Roosevelt's only major foray into foreign policy — his "Quarantine the Dictators" speech — fell so flat that he refrained from further action until the fall of France in 1940, and the United States eventually found itself at war in both Europe and the Pacific. Mr. Reagan's defense buildup, his Strategic Defense Initiative and his negotiating stance have brought the Soviet adversary to the negotiating table and induced it to adopt

American positions on arms control that it had previously rejected.

JOSEPH A. MENDENHALL, Lugano, Italy

### Run Off Your Jet Lag

Regarding the report "Can 20 Panting Hamsters Be Wrong? They've Run Across Jet Lag Solution" (Nov. 27):

Give the hamsters a well deserved rest. They have just discovered what I have observed for years about beating jet lag. After you touch down, one houring run at the time (local) one would normally exercise will wipe out 70 percent of the jet lag. Another run the next day will finish it off completely. It has worked without fail for me during the past 15 years. Presumably an equally intensive tennis or squash workout would do the same.

Furthermore, I can recommend regular exercise to stave off depression, back trouble, heart ailments and other problems stalking those of us who don't want to feel our middle age. For the young it is an outlet for aggression, a source of self-esteem and an alternative to idleness. For us females, it rejuvenates the skin better than a mask or a mud pack, and gives us the confidence to function successfully in a male world. (Two ordinary afflictions that a good run will not reach are the common cold and a headache.)

BARRARA SUMNER, Waddinxveen, Netherlands

### Beating Iacocca to China

An item in American Topics (Nov. 11) stated that Lee Iacocca's autobiography will be the "first" autobiography book written by an American to be published in China in Mandarin. Three years ago I negotiated publication in China. My book has been translated into Mandarin and goes on sale in China this month.

The publishers, The Publishing Corporation of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, have entitled my book "Beauty Appearances: An Individualized Approach to Color and Line." It is an international study that uses a scientific approach to help readers understand which colors complement personal coloring and which design lines best suit a silhouette.

Bantam Books was mistaken. Other Americans are publishing in China and Mr. Iacocca cannot claim to be the first.

LINDA JACKSON, Hong Kong

### Down but Not Out

When the dollar hit a 5½-year low against sterling, the London dealer shown in your front-page photograph on Nov. 28 should have displayed the American flag upside down — the distress signal. Half-mast signifies death.

JACK NUSBAUM, Torremolinos, Spain

# Bring along an empty suitcase.

After a day sunbathing on the beach, why not enjoy a shopping trip?

In fact it's a good idea to arrive in Spain with your suitcases only half full. And an even better one to buy your suitcases right here in Spain.

Shopping in Spain is a temptation that is hard to resist. And with good reason.

You'll find, for instance, so many things are made just as they were well over 200 years ago. Because Spain is a country where the hand and eye are valued just as much as high technology.

We are particularly famous for our work in leather. So you'll discover the highest quality leather luggage at the lowest prices imaginable.

And while you're here, indulge the whole family with new shoes in fine Spanish leather.

Take a good look too at Spanish fashion. We can now boast some of the world's leading designers.

After just one evening's relaxed browsing, you'll realise that the artistic spirit of Spain finds its way into ceramics, handicrafts, fashion, wood and leather.

So that new suitcase made from soft Spanish leather will really prove handy.

Spain, especially tempting for women



Leather goods in Spain are legendary for their quality and design.

Many of the goods in Spain are made in exactly the same way as over 200 years.

Spanish fashion designers are amongst the best in the world.

There are antique and craft shops here where time has stood still.

Spain. Everything under the sun.

Silk, wool or leather — the choice is yours.



THE WASHINGTON SUMMIT: Swarms of Russians Descend on Capital, Mingling Chaos With History

In U.S., Soviets Forget About Central Plans

By Maureen Dowd  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — This year, the Russians are working on openness. Next year they may get around to organization. As sirens wailed and motorcades whooshed through city streets, the capital was thrown into confusion Tuesday as the Russians practiced their own brand of extemporaneous advance work.

"They need a training school for glasnost," said Joseph Canzeri, a former White House advance official.

Raisa Gorbachev, in her mystery-shrouded sightseeing tour, sped past some monuments where Soviet and U.S. officials and hordes of reporters were waiting for her.

The top Soviet trade official, Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir M. Kamentsev, did not show up at a luncheon in his honor held by Commerce Secretary C. William Verity Jr.

As the 20 Soviet and U.S. officials gathered at the Commerce Department, Mr. Verity learned that his Soviet counterpart, who had requested the meeting, would not be coming. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, suddenly had decided that he wanted his deputy to eat with him at the Soviet Embassy.

The time for a meeting Tuesday at the National Academy of Sciences, with economists, business executives and scientists who had flown in from around the country, was scheduled for 9 A.M., then 10:30, and then back to 9.

And Mr. Gorbachev's meeting at his embassy with academics and writers, which originally was to be closed to the press, suddenly was being broadcast live on Cable News Network — at least until the network's translator went off duty in the middle of Mr. Gorbachev's remarks and left him speaking Russian to the U.S. television audience. CNN, soon after it realized the confusion, cut him off.

"They're not sharing a lot with us," said Wing Pepper, a member of the White House advance team. "And they just don't seem to care about adhering to schedules. It could backfire on them."

"I've found in dealing with them that you set all this stuff up and plan it up to the last minute and then it all caves in, and they kind of do what they want anyway. I guess they're not used to constraints and they think all the organization is silly."

Even the Russian reporters often did not seem to know where to go.

"It's chaotic with the Russian press people running all over the place," Mr. Pepper said. "We say 'Stay here, and

they take off because they don't speak English. It's like yelling at a cat."

But many of those involved thought it was worth the wait. "We felt we were witnesses to history," said Dr. Frank Press, the head of the National Academy of Sciences, who dealt with the shifting times for his meeting and also went outside twice to greet Mrs. Gorbachev, who only peered from the window of her limousine.

"We are watching a profound transformation," he said.

Every party needs a peeper, and that's where the "Prince of Darkness" comes in.

"It's always a thankless task," said Richard N. Perle, the

**I've found in dealing with them that you set all this stuff up and plan it up to the last minute and then it all caves in, and they kind of do what they want anyway.'**

— Wing Pepper, White House advance man

former Defense Department official who is Washington's best-known critic of the Russians.

He was nicknamed the Prince of Darkness partly for his gloomy view of détente and his firm belief that the Soviet Union is "a place where everyone lies all the time."

Most Washingtonians have been so swept up in the joys of glasnost that they are favorably revising former views of dour and shifty Russians. Ann Lewis, a top Democratic strategist, even confessed to dreaming about them — a dream that featured Russians in fur hats dancing on stage at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

But Mr. Perle, as he meets Soviet officials at White House parties and at other dinners, has been staying skeptical and even offering toasts that warn the cozy gatherings of Russians and Americans not to get carried away with summit fever.

"The atmospherics this week," he said, "are more than a little contrived."

He has taken upon himself the task of reminding the Russians when they stray from Marxist dogma. When some Soviet officials hopefully asked him whether his departure

from the Defense Department, along with that of Caspar W. Weinberger, signaled a significant policy change that would benefit their country, Mr. Perle corrected the speaker.

"I reminded him that any good Marxist-Leninist holds the view that policies flow from institutions, not individuals," he said.

All kinds of reports have been filtering out about the Russian officials and KGB agents staying at the Madison Hotel. The Russians have been accused in the press of turning on their air conditioners to make their rooms colder, of using the bars in their rooms a lot, and of greeting the prostitutes downtown.

But at least one report is not true. Tony Siriwardane, the manager of the hotel's magazine stand, says he never told anyone, as has been reported, that the Russians spent a lot of time leafing through Playboy.

"The thing about the Russians looking at girlie magazines, I never said that," said Mr. Siriwardane. "They do sometimes look at Car and Driver."

The Soviet infatuation with cars is well known. Although their cars at home lack style, they are hard to get, and the Russians relish their car clubs and a popular magazine called Za Rulyom, or Behind the Wheel.

So it is not surprising that their shopping interest has focused on cars. They have snapped up car stereos at an electronics store near the hotel, and come in frequently to browse longingly among the store's remote-controlled toy vehicles — from Ferraris to Chevy pickups.

The different organizational styles of the two countries were evident in the information areas each provided for the press. Although the U.S. operation looks slicker, it has made one major blunder.

While President Ronald Reagan talked Tuesday about "a wellspring of good will" toward the Russians, the White House official summit press package included some presidential speeches featuring anti-Soviet pronouncements.

One of the Reagan speeches was an address to the British Parliament in 1962, attacking totalitarianism and the "barbarous assault" of "democracy's enemies."

In another speech, a 1981 address to the National Press Club, the president said, "terms like peace and security have little meaning for the oppressed and the destitute — they also mean little to the individual whose state has stripped him of human freedom and dignity."

Never mind.



Mstislav Rostropovich, the Soviet-born cellist and conductor, arriving with his wife, the soprano Galina Vishnevskaya, at the state dinner honoring Mr. and Mrs. Gorbachev.

'Moscow Nights' at the White House  
Tops Off Formal Dinner for Visitors

By Elizabeth Kasten  
and Donnic Radcliffe  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A dinner was given in honor of Mikhail S. Gorbachev at the White House Tuesday, and the Soviet leader and others in his delegation sang along with the pianist Van Cliburn in verse after verse of the sentimental Russian drinking song "Moscow Nights."

A beaming Raisa Gorbachev, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, former dean of the diplomatic corps here, and the rest of the Soviet delegation joined in the singing and burst into applause afterward.

And then Mr. Gorbachev moved toward Mr. Cliburn, a cult figure in the Soviet Union, and planted three rounds of kisses on his cheeks.

"Tell him to stay around," said Mr. Reagan of Mr. Gorbachev. "I can get him some bookings."

The sing-along came at the end of an evening guests described as moving and good-natured. Amid white orchids and tulips, guests ate salmon in caviar sauce and veal in champagne, went through a receiving line that slowed the evening down by an unexpected 25 minutes due at least in part to Mrs. Gorbachev's desire to talk at length to the guests, and quizzed the Soviet leader during dinner on the inner workings of the Politburo.

"A boundless world stretches far and wide beyond the walls of this house, and you and I, if you will, are accountable to it and to the peoples of our two countries, to our allies and friends, and to all our contemporaries," Mr. Gorbachev said to Mr. Reagan in his toast.

Back at his table, he made sure to clink his glass against that of the

arms hard-liner Richard N. Perle, the former assistant secretary of defense, with whom he also spent some of the evening discussing the treaty negotiations.

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Perle, with Representative Dick Cheney, a Wyoming Republican, sitting between them, also talked about the Soviet economy, glasnost and defense spending.

"I don't think either of us persuaded the other," Mr. Perle said, "but he's an intelligent man."

In turn, Mr. Reagan spoke up. "So I offer a toast, a commitment on behalf of the American people of seriousness, goodwill and hope for the future," he said, and concluded with the words *na zashchituyu* (to your health) in Russian, a gesture that met with immediate applause and laughter from the Russians.

In response to a reporter's question, Mr. Reagan himself said that he hadn't thought very much about the day being "the most memorable" in his life.

"But it will still be one I'll remember for a long time," he said. He said he will work toward an agreement to follow the INF treaty because "I figure you work right down to the last day."

The evening had begun earlier than most state dinners in an attempt to speed things along. Vice President George Bush and his wife, Barbara, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz and his wife, Helene, arrived early, greeting several members of the Soviet delegation at the South Portico.

After they had entered the White House, a workman came out on one last sweep of the red carpet. But the Gorbachevs didn't arrive until 10 minutes after they were scheduled. The Reagans were wait-

ing inside where it was warm, and when Mr. Gorbachev's car pulled up they stepped out onto the immaculate red carpet.

The evening's big question — Would Mr. Gorbachev wear black tie? — was answered the moment he stepped out of his ZIL limousine. He opted instead for a three-piece blue suit and striped tie.

Mrs. Gorbachev wore an ankle-length, form-fitting black brocade dress with a peplum bodice and a flared hemline. She wore a long double strand of pearls and a pearl bracelet. Over it all, she wore a gray fur jacket.

Like her counterpart, Mrs. Reagan was also in black, hers of glittering beads designed by Galanos and accented with red and white beaded flowers, a jeweled necklace and a big bow at the waist. Mr. Reagan also wore black, accented by a white shirt and black tie.

The president said later that he calls Mr. Gorbachev "Mikhail" and that the Soviet leader calls him "Ron."

"We have been since Geneva," he said. "It makes it better that way."

**State Dinner Menu**

Here is the menu for the state dinner:

Columbia River salmon and lobster medallions *en gelée*, caviar sauce, fennel seed twists.

Loaf of veal with wild mushrooms, champagne sauce, tarragon tomatoes, corn turban.

A medley of garden greens, brie cheese with crushed walnuts, vinegar and avocado dressing.

Tea sorbet in honey ice cream.

The wines: Jordan Chardonnay, 1984; Stag Leap Cabernet Sauvignon Lot 2, 1978; Iron Horse Brut Summit Cuvée, 1984.

(AP)

Summit Schedule

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Major events on Thursday during the meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev (all times GMT).

1400: Vice President George Bush holds a breakfast for Mr. Gorbachev.

1530: The fourth Reagan-Gorbachev meeting begins.

1700: Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev have lunch together.

1900: A White House departure ceremony begins.

Later: Mr. Gorbachev holds a news conference.

0100 (Friday): Mr. Gorbachev departs.

0200 (Friday): Mr. Reagan addresses the American people.

ASSESS:

How 'Special?'

(Continued from Page 1)

But these cautionary notes were drowned in the waves of enthusiasm that the two men unleashed as they set about showing that they and Mr. Gorbachev have created a fundamental turning point in Soviet-American relations.

In its opening phase, this summit meeting appears to be destined to eclipse for American public opinion the Evil Empire phase of Mr. Reagan's Soviet policy. But for some analysts in Washington, that phase is echoed and perhaps even continued in at least one important aspect in the new era that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz are trying to usher in this week.

Both phases have been built much more on emotion than on sound policy analysis. One of the first acts of the incoming Reagan administration was to push to the side or out of government the most experienced Sovietologists, who had been involved in Henry A. Kissinger's détente years or Mr. Carter's uneasy experience with the Russians.

Seven years later, on the threshold of what Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev both implicitly suggest could be the most far-reaching Soviet-American agreement since the Yalta conference of 1944, Americans are reacting to this summit meeting with emotion, and warm feelings for the Gorbachevs, rather than analyzing the Soviet leader's motives. It is high-risk, high-gain diplomacy that is unpredictable and audacious, even by Washington standards.

6 Brodsky Poems  
Are Published  
In Soviet Journal

Reuters

MOSCOW — Six poems by Joseph Brodsky, who was once sent to a Soviet labor camp because of his writing, appeared in the December issue of the Soviet monthly *Novy Mir*.

Introducing the poems, *Novy Mir*, the journal of the Union of Writers, said only that their author was a Russian poet living in New York who won the Nobel Prize in literature this year. The poems from the collections "Urnia" and "Parts of Speech," were the first to appear in Mr. Brodsky's homeland since he was exiled 15 years ago.

Mr. Brodsky, 47, served 18 months in a labor camp for "parasitism" and unauthorized writing before being expelled from the Soviet Union.

His works are known to Soviet intellectuals, who recite them at parties.

RATIFY: Gorbachev Lobbies U.S. Legislators on Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

this was his first public commitment to support the treaty. Vice President George Bush had been the only Republican presidential candidate to express support.

The treaty must also be ratified by the Supreme Soviet, the nominal Soviet parliament. Mr. Gorbachev suggested that a Soviet leader could also be criticized at home for concluding an arms control deal, saying Soviet approval of the treaty might not be simple.

"Perhaps for the first time in history," he told the legislators, "the process of ratification in our own country will not go through as easily as it has in the past."

He said many Russians were writing letters to the press and the Kremlin leadership asking why the Soviet Union was giving up more missiles than the United States.

On paper, the Soviet ratification process resembles practice in the United States. But real power in the Soviet Union lies not with the Supreme Soviet but the Communist Party and in particular the Central Committee and its ruling Politburo. These bodies cleared Mr. Gorbachev's trip to Washington.

Mr. Byrd said that the U.S. legislators had pressed Mr. Gorbachev on human rights and that he had told the Soviet leader that prospects for treaty ratification would be improved if Moscow gave "a reasonable timetable" for pulling its troops out of Afghanistan.

Later, while Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan posed for pictures as they began their third private meeting, the Soviet leader said:

"The fact that we are ready to withdraw from Afghanistan is something that I have said some

time ago. What we will discuss now is something more specific."

Mr. Wright, the House Speaker, said later that Mr. Gorbachev "responded to every question and displayed, I thought, extremely good humor, with understanding and with a desire to understand what we are saying."

Alan Cranston of California, the Senate Democratic whip, said: "We need, of course, more than

words; we need deeds. We have seen a first step where the Soviets were willing to give up more weapons than we in order to achieve some reduction in the burden of arms and the danger of the arms race."

Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader, said: "You have to be impressed with the caliber of the man. He's nobody's dummy, let's face it."

SUMMIT BRIEFS

Mrs. Gorbachev Tours Art Museum

WASHINGTON (AP) — Raisa Gorbachev viewed some of the art treasures of the United States on Wednesday, frequently interrupting her tour of the National Gallery of Art to talk and joke with guides and reporters. She spent more than an hour at the museum and fell behind schedule because she stopped often to answer questions and speak to those who had come to see her.

Upon her arrival at the museum, Mrs. Gorbachev immediately set the tone for her visit by pausing to answer questions. She joked to museum guides that she had been told that U.S. visitors can tour the Louvre in Paris in six and a half minutes, a tale generally credited to the columnist Art Buchwald.

The Gift Swap: Crystal and Caviar

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagans and the Gorbachevs exchanged traditional gifts amid their summit business, according to Nancy Reagan's office.

For Mikhail S. Gorbachev from President Ronald Reagan: a Tiffany "Philadelphia Bowl," sterling silver, inscribed to Mr. Gorbachev in Russian and English. For Raisa Gorbachev from Mrs. Reagan: Steuben "Teardrop Candlesticks," crystal candlesticks containing a captured teardrop.

For Mr. Reagan from Mr. Gorbachev: an embroidered leather saddle and a case of caviar. For Mrs. Reagan from Mrs. Gorbachev: a crystal serving set and assorted chocolates.

For the Record

Mikhail S. Gorbachev has proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union jointly send a manned expedition to Mars, according to Karen Mulhauser, founder of Women for a Meaningful Summit, who attended a gathering at the Soviet Embassy on Tuesday.

COURVOISIER XO  
THE BORN LEADER.

هكنا من الفضل



# THE WASHINGTON SUMMIT: Agreements Stipulate Conditions for Soviet Inspection of Sites in Europe

## West Europeans Belatedly Learned Details About Removal of Missiles

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — West European governments learned details about the physical removal of U.S. missiles from their countries, and about the INF treaty was signed in Washington, Wednesday.

Soviet military officers can demand to visit missile sites in some cases with less than four hours' warning in Belgium, Britain, West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. At least some missiles have been deployed in all these countries except the Netherlands.

The exact arrangements, designed to protect these nations' sovereignty and military secrets, are to be spelled out in two documents. One is a

"base-country" agreement between the five governments and the United States to be signed Friday at a North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers' meeting in Belgium, and the other is an exchange of letters between each basing country and the Soviet Union.

"We're satisfied now, and we weren't always, that our interests have been protected in these arrangements," a British diplomat said.

However, since the dismantling process could involve some embarrassing disclosures for the five basing countries, the detailed memorandum in the treaty covering inspections was initially withheld from publication, apparently to allow the allies time to position themselves.

Three hours before the treaty was signed Tuesday, the British minister of defense,

George Younger, disclosed that the first flight of 16 nuclear cruise missiles had secretly become "operational" at Molesworth air base. Previously, the government had only acknowledged the deployment of missiles at Greenham Common, their other designated base in Britain.

"The text was being read Tuesday at cabinet level, but only by a few eyes," a West German source said.

"Consultations on these details seem to have been left to the last minute, perhaps because they were only settled at the last minute in Geneva," said a West German Foreign Ministry official, adding that "some of these military details were treated as secrets until yesterday."

Secrecy about deployments has been so well guarded that European officials and such inde-

pendent analysts at the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London had been unable to account for about 15 of the 429 U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles listed in the still-classified part of the treaty.

U.S. officials have declined to provide a breakdown of all the numbers and locations. Political embarrassments could emerge from the timetable for withdrawing missiles. As missiles are removed, NATO wants to keep the broadest possible pattern of geographical distribution among the remainder. But Belgium, for example, wants to get rid of its missile base as fast as possible, NATO officials said.

Also unclear are the future roles of many bases. For example, Italians working at the NATO missile base in Comiso, Sicily, have started campaigning for the facility to become

an Italian base where they would have civil-servant status. In Britain, Greenham Common is expected to continue to operate as a British air base, but Molesworth probably will be dismantled and shut.

The three-year process of removing the missiles is to start as soon as the treaty is ratified. Soviet inspectors will have 60 days to visit the nine missile bases in Western Europe and check the actual number of weapons against the inventory delivered for the negotiations.

Britain, which seems to have worked out more verification details than other European allies, will permit Soviet inspectors to fly into Britain's Greenham Common at only four hours' notice, or even less if they arrive from another Western European country.

In West Germany, on the other hand, the

United States will play a particularly large role in Soviet verification because, a West German official said, "the bases have only a NATO function, and U.S. officials are responsible for the nuclear mission."

For 11 years after the dismantling, reciprocal inspections will continue: In Western Europe, Soviet inspectors will be entitled to 20 surprise visits the first year, then 15 a year for five years and 10 a year for five more years.

If either superpower wanted to cheat on the treaty and secretly build some of the banned missiles, officials said, the Soviet Union would have some obvious advantages over NATO. There are 120 sites for the Soviet missiles, most of them in the Soviet Union.

The United States has 25 sites for its missiles, and nine of them are in Western Europe.

Missiles to be Destroyed	
Intermediate-range	
	U.S. U.S.S.R.
Deployed	429 470
Non-deployed	260 356
Shorter range	
	U.S. U.S.S.R.
Deployed	0 387
Non-deployed	170* 539

The Missiles	
United States	
<b>Ground Launched Cruise Missile</b>	
Range: Approximately 1,550 miles	
Size: 21 feet	
Warhead: 1	
Destructive force: Equivalent to 200,000 tons of TNT	
<b>Pershing 2</b>	
Range: 1,120 miles	
Size: 34.4 feet	
Warhead: 1	
Destructive force: Adjustable from 5,000 to 50,000 equivalent tons of TNT	

Soviet Union	
<b>SS-20</b>	
Range: Approximately 3,100 miles	
Size: 52.8 feet	
Warheads: 3	
Destructive force: Each warhead is equivalent to 150,000 tons of TNT	
<b>SS-4</b>	
Range: Approximately 1,220 miles	
Size: 68.8 feet	
Warhead: 1	
Destructive force: Equivalent to 1 million tons of TNT	



NATO INF Missiles Deployed	
Britain	
Greenham Common	96 GLCM's
Molesworth	16 GLCM's
Italy	
Comiso	112 GLCM's
Belgium	
Florennes	16 GLCM's
Netherlands	
Woensdrecht: base built but no missiles delivered	
West Germany	
Schwabmunch Gmund	108 Pershing 2's
Neuhagen	2's
Neu Ullm	64 GLCM's
Wuenschheim	

## Complex Series of Steps Is Under Way to Destroy 2,611 Nuclear Weapons

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In signing the treaty to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles, President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev set in motion on Tuesday a complex series of steps that will lead to the destruction of 2,611 nuclear weapons.

It is the first time in history that two nations have mutually agreed to destroy an entire class of nuclear weapons, and the language of the treaty text, which was officially made public on Tuesday, underscores the significance of what U.S. and Soviet negotiators accomplished.

The treaty states at the beginning that both nations are "conscious that nuclear war would have devastating consequences for all mankind" and "convinced that the measures set forth in this treaty will help to reduce the risk of outbreak of war and strengthen international peace and security."

And then, in a succinct sentence, the treaty sums up six years of negotiations with a simple pledge that "each party shall eliminate its intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles" and "not have such systems thereafter."

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev signed four separate sets of official documents. The documents were a 41-page treaty, two protocols and an appendix; they spell out detailed procedures for exploding, burning, crushing, flattening or otherwise destroying all intermediate-range nuclear forces within three years.

In one of the novel features of the treaty, most of these actions will be closely inspected by the other side.

Three of the four documents were made available to Congress and the public on Tuesday, marking the start of the Reagan administration's campaign to win public support and ratification of the treaty by the Senate in the spring.

But the fourth document, providing an extraordinary glimpse of exactly where U.S. and Soviet missiles are located and how many there are, remained secret, and U.S. officials would say little about its contents.

This surprising turn of events resulted from a Defense Department demand that the information be withheld to avoid potential terrorist attacks on the U.S. and allied nuclear weapons bases identified in the report, according to a Pentagon official.

But State Department officials said they were not persuaded that the information could reasonably be withheld and predicted the decision could be overturned by the White House on Wednesday.

"It is an issue that is under consideration within the administration," said Maynard W. Gittman, the chief U.S. negotiator on the treaty.

A Soviet arms negotiator, Alexei A. Obukhov, who spoke a few moments later, expressed surprise when told of the U.S. decision.

"Our impression during the talks was that the U.S. side was in favor of publication," Mr. Obukhov said.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov said that, regardless of the U.S. decision, the document eventually would be published in the Soviet Union.

Neither Mr. Gittman nor Mr. Obukhov would disclose the number of sites in each country that could be subjected to on-site inspection by the other side, prompting some U.S. officials to speculate that these issues were not fully resolved even though Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had already signed the treaty.

Under the new figures made public Tuesday, the United States will be required to destroy 859 medium- and shorter-range missiles. Of this number, 429 are medium-range Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles that have already been deployed in Western Europe.

The United States also will be required to destroy 260 medium-range missiles that are not deployed.

In addition, the United States will destroy 170 old Pershing-1A shorter-range missiles that have been stockpiled in the United States.

The Soviet Union will destroy 1,752 medium- and shorter-range missiles. Of these, 470 are medium-range SS-20 and SS-4 missiles that are deployed.

The Russians also will destroy 356 medium-range missiles that are not deployed. In addition, they will destroy 387 deployed shorter-range missiles and 539 of these weapons in storage.

The launchers for each side's missiles also are to be destroyed.

A treaty protocol requires that the missiles be destroyed at designated sites. Each side may destroy up to 100 medium-range missiles within the first six months by launching them.



SUMMIT AT A GLANCE — Pedestrians in Moscow pausing in sub-zero temperatures to look at a display of pictures from the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Washington.

## Gorbachev Woos U.S. Intellectuals, Urging Them to Inspire Politicians

By David Remnick  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, called on intellectuals to "fight a fire" under politicians from the United States and the Soviet Union and for leaders of both countries to keep step with "the profound sentiments among the people" to improve Soviet-American relations.

Appearing Tuesday at the Soviet Embassy before an eclectic audience of American authors, statesmen, actors, activists, clerics and academics, Mr. Gorbachev spoke with candor and vitality about the Soviet Union's economic stagnation and the failure in the past of the two countries to create a "new relationship."

Although he seems to have established a constructive relationship with President Ronald Reagan, Mr. Gorbachev said, "I feel we should really ponder whether we might not be lagging behind the sentiments, the feelings of our peoples, because these sentiments are certainly in favor of the two countries and peoples drawing closer together."

Before the summit meeting began, the word in Moscow was that the general-secretary would try to appeal to the American people "over the head" of Mr. Reagan. His energetic performance at the embassy seemed like the embodiment of those promises.

With enthusiasm and approval, Mr. Gorbachev read a letter from an American teen-ager asking world leaders to "build a world of responsibility as if our lives depended on it. And as if we are indeed one human family."

Mr. Gorbachev seemed to want to emphasize a populist image, saying, "What we need now is a policy that could express the mood of the people." He asked intellectuals — the "yeast" of society — to give voice to sentiments of interdependence.

In a less-formal speech than his joint appearance with Mr. Reagan earlier in the day, Mr. Gorbachev tried to appeal on personal and intellectual levels to influential figures in the room and to the American public.

"What were we engaged in up until now?" he said on the subject of U.S.-Soviet relations. "The only thing we were thinking about is how to uphold our own interests, and whoever did it badly was replaced. But it turns out the whole thing should be posed in a different manner. Today, you can only uphold, usefully uphold, your interests if you heed other people's interests, if there is a balance of interests."

"I said to the president today, 'We have begun a very big thing. We are doing a very big thing.'"

"And it's not just a question of the percentages of the weapons we'll be destroying," he said, adding, "It's a totally new situation — that is important. It is the first step towards the elimination of nuclear weapons."

Among the Americans in the audience of about 60 were two former secretaries of state, Henry A. Kissinger and Cyrus R. Vance; former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara; former Secretary of Commerce Peter Peterson; the scientist Carl Sagan; the novelist Joyce Carol Oates; Norman Mailer and William Styron; the actors Robert DeNiro and Paul Newman; the singer-songwriter John Denver; Stephen F. Cohen, the writer on Soviet affairs; Bernard Lown, the physician and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize; George F. Kennan, a former ambassador to the Soviet Union; the economist John Kenneth Galbraith; and the artist and activist Yoko Ono.

Before the speech, Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Galbraith that he had

## Soviet Group That Seeks to Emigrate Cancels Protests After Police Action

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — A group of people in Moscow who had planned daily protests during the Washington summit meeting to highlight their demands to emigrate have called off further demonstrations after the police prevented three protests, a member of the group said Wednesday.

David Schwartzman, one of those seeking to emigrate, said that 30 persons went to the reception area at the Communist Party's Central Committee on Wednesday to present a petition to the authorities asking for an explanation of the police action. Mr. Schwartzman said the petition also pressed their demand to emigrate.

Officials turned down a request to submit the petition to the chief of the reception area, Mr. Schwartzman said. It was then mailed to the Central Committee in the form of three letters, he said.

He said the first letter protested Soviet media depiction of their protests, the second asked for an explanation of the police actions and the third presented demands to emigrate. Each letter was signed by 30 people, he said.

On Sunday, about 200 body men in civilian clothes who ostensibly were attending a pro-Kremlin peace rally at the site of a planned demonstration by the group used their peace placards to rough up protesters and Western correspondents.

On Monday, the police blocked access to the site of a planned demonstration opposite the Central Committee, and on Tuesday, 16 persons were detained en route to another protest outside the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Earlier, Felicity Barringer of The New York Times reported from Moscow.

The Soviet authorities moved Tuesday to disrupt an unofficial seminar on human rights planned for later this week, according to the organizer of the seminar.

Several participants in the seminar were arrested on their way to Moscow on Tuesday morning while the Moscow-based leaders of

the group were warned that the meeting would violate local regulations, according to Lev M. Timofeyev, the organizer of the event.

The authorities in the western Ukrainian city of Lvov entered a Moscow-bound train and arrested a Ukrainian nationalist, Vyacheslav Chernovol; an Armenian nationalist, Paruir Aikriyan, and two other Ukrainians, Ivan Gell and Mikhail Goring, on drug charges.

All were later released and forbidden to go to Moscow. The seminar, organized by Press Club Glasnost, a human rights watchdog organization founded by Mr. Timofeyev, is scheduled to begin there Thursday.

In Moscow, Mr. Timofeyev, Larisa Bogoraz and other seminar organizers were warned that the event — for which Mr. Timofeyev has fruitlessly sought official approval — would violate temporary regulations against demonstrations, although all the events are scheduled to take place in rented banquet halls or private apartments.

"The authorities are trying to create an atmosphere around it, to give the impression that our seminar is against the law," Mr. Timofeyev said Monday.

Like Mr. Aikriyan and Mr. Chernovol, Mr. Timofeyev, 51, served time in Soviet labor camps for his writings about Soviet society. He was freed in February.

## Soviet Economist Details Some Planned Changes

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A chief architect of Soviet economic change says consumer demand for quality goods, stimulation of production through bonuses and a trimming of 30 percent to 50 percent of government administrators are important parts of perestroika, or the restructuring of the Soviet economy.

The official, Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan, head of the economics department of the Soviet Academy of Science and an adviser to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, spoke Tuesday to counterparts at the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and leaders of industry, science, academia and government.

Mr. Aganbegyan gave the group explicit details about the economic and social changes under Mr. Gorbachev, and in return he heard about U.S. scientific advances.

One planned change for the economy, Mr. Aganbegyan said, is decentralizing and dismantling "the historic system of command that has been a brake on social and economic development."

"Such a huge structure is not needed," he said, adding that a 30-

percent to 50-percent cut in administrative personnel would be completed by the end of December, with 40 percent of those administrators retiring and the rest being relocated.

By 1990, he said, restructuring will permit local workers to vote on management and managers, who in turn might have some veto power over recommendations from higher levels of government.

"All this hurts people," he said, but "either we are going to have reconstruction or we have to hang on to the negative aspects of the past."

Mr. Aganbegyan said Mr. Gorbachev was hoping to speed the pace of development and wanted 4 percent to 5 percent annual growth in the economy. "But first of all," he said, Mr. Gorbachev wants improvement in the quality goods.

"We are way behind on the standard of living and social problems," Mr. Aganbegyan said.

One economic change would begin in 1988, when two-thirds of all government enterprises are to be converted to self-financing companies, Mr. Aganbegyan said.

## Amid the Applause, Paper In France Warns of 'Yalta'

International Herald Tribune

An international chorus of approval greeted the signing of the U.S.-Soviet agreement to abolish medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles. But there were misgivings as well, none more negatively expressed than in France, where the conservative newspaper Le Figaro questioned Wednesday whether the accord would become an American sellout of Europe.

Newspapers, politicians, peace campaigners and ordinary citizens saw the agreement, the first to eliminate existing nuclear weapons, as a significant turning point in history, but also as a first small step along a long road to further disarmament.

"It shows the arms race can be turned back," said Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand, which has banned all nuclear weapons from its territory.

In Le Figaro, an editorial by Alain Peyrefitte, a former minister of justice, was headlined "A Whiff of Yalta," recalling the 1945 agreement that divided Europe. "Once more, an old and weakened American president has convinced himself of the Soviet empire's goodwill," Mr. Peyrefitte wrote. "Is he preparing to abandon the other half of Europe?"

While some Western commentators complained the pact did not go far enough, the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia wrote, "Readers will probably ask, 'Doesn't it go too far, aren't we making too many concessions?' The answer, it said, is that "we are not going further than the other side."

## Gorbachev to Visit East Bloc Leaders On Return Trip

Reuters

BERLIN — Warsaw Pact leaders are to meet in East Berlin on Friday, the official East German news agency reported Wednesday.

The agency gave no further details, but Western diplomats and East bloc sources said the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, would brief the Warsaw Pact leaders on his talks with President Ronald Reagan before flying home to Moscow.

A meeting of the leading representatives of the member states of the Warsaw Pact will take place in Berlin on Dec. 11, 1987, according to a joint agreement, the agency said.

Speculation had mounted in recent days that Mr. Gorbachev would stop to consult with leaders in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

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## SCIENCE

## IN BRIEF

## Scientists Dispute the Primeval Air

NEW YORK (NYT) — The recent discovery of oxygen-rich bubbles that had apparently been preserved in amber since the time of the dinosaurs has drawn its first major challenge. Two researchers in California say their amber samples show no oxygen at all.

Scientists reported in October that tiny 80-million-year-old bubbles, analyzed with a new technique, suggested that the earth's atmosphere may have had 50 percent more oxygen than today. The finding, by Robert A. Berner of Yale University, stunned experts on evolution and climate.

Now another group is questioning the discovery. "We don't find any oxygen in any amber, old or modern," Harmon Craig, a geologist at Scripps Institution of Oceanography in San Diego, said Tuesday. "I'm a little skeptical that they've really done their homework."

Dr. Berner, however, said that his research continued to bear out his initial findings and that the Scripps scientists were seeing the misleading results of faulty technique. "Our major disagreement is that our method is more sensitive than his," he said.

## Drug May Benefit Active Alcoholics

BOSTON (AP) — A common drug appears to keep alcoholics from dying of liver disease, but it should not be used as an excuse to keep drinking, doctors say.

A study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* shows that even when alcoholics continue to drink, they seem to benefit from the medicine called propylthiouracil, or PTU. The drug cut the death rate in half among people who took it during a two-year period, and was almost completely effective among those who drank the least. The treatment was developed and tested by Dr. Hector Orrego at the Addiction Research Foundation in Toronto.

"The finding is very promising," said Dr. Markku Linnoila, clinical director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. "However, the treatment goal in alcoholism is always abstinence."

## Most Distant Quasar Is Discovered

NEW YORK (AP) — Scientists have reported the discovery of the farthest known object from Earth, a quasar that may be 81 billion trillion miles away and is sending light from when the universe was a mere youngster. The object, estimated to be 13.8 billion light years from Earth, was observed in September through a telescope at the Anglo-Australian Observatory in Australia.

Quasars, dimly understood objects that emit enormous amounts of energy, are the most distant objects known. Analysis of light from the newly discovered quasar showed it was farther away than those previously reported, the researchers wrote in the *British Journal of Nature*. The analysis measured the elongation of light waves caused by the quasar's moving away from Earth at a high speed. The faster a quasar is receding, the farther away it is.

## The Heart Transplant, 20 Years Later

STANFORD, California (AP) — Almost as many heart transplants are likely to be performed this year as in the entire history of the procedure. Last week marked the 20th anniversary of the heart transplant, which is now affording at least one extra year of life to 80 percent of those who undergo it, and five-year survival to up to two-thirds of patients.

That is a marked contrast to the days or months in which survival was measured after the procedure was first done by Dr. Christian N. Barnard on Dec. 2, 1967, in Cape Town, South Africa, doctors said in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

"Our longest survivor has lived nearly 18 years with a heart transplant and is leading a normal, functional life at the age of 58 years," said doctors at Stanford University Medical Center. By year's end, doctors predict, there will have been about 4,000 heart transplants, double the amount in 1986. The advent of the anti-rejection drug cyclosporine, which was given FDA approval in 1983, largely solved that problem, making heart transplantation a feasible therapeutic technique.

Although some skeptics say the monitoring job is impossibly difficult, other experts are sanguine about the chances of success. Herbert F. York, a nuclear physicist and former Pentagon official now

By William J. Broad  
New York Times Service

DEFENSE planners looking beyond the most immediate issues of the Soviet-American talks this week, beyond the treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles, have begun to focus on what they see as one of the major technology issues of the 1990s: the ability to monitor space.

Much better monitoring will be necessary soon, they say, either to detect the development and testing of Soviet weapons in space, or, just as important, their absence.

Today, space is watched in a rudimentary way by the North American Aerospace Defense Command, deep inside a hollowed-out mountain near Colorado Springs. The data received at NORAD from ground-based sensors are too sketchy for a detailed accounting of human activity in the heavens.

So space scientists are exploring a whole new arsenal of potential sensors, some on the ground and some in the sky, that would match the exotic weapons that one day could be tested high above the earth. Such weapons might be lasers, particle beams or rocket-powered interceptors that, if perfected, could be used to attack satellites or shoot down missiles.

"For a quarter century we've been looking down at the earth, and now we have to start looking around it," said Ashton B. Carter, a Harvard physicist and expert on military space programs.

The exploratory work began more than a year ago. Experts in and out of the government realized that the current ways of monitoring the Soviet military and verifying its compliance with arms control agreements were unsuited for the challenge of scanning the heavens.

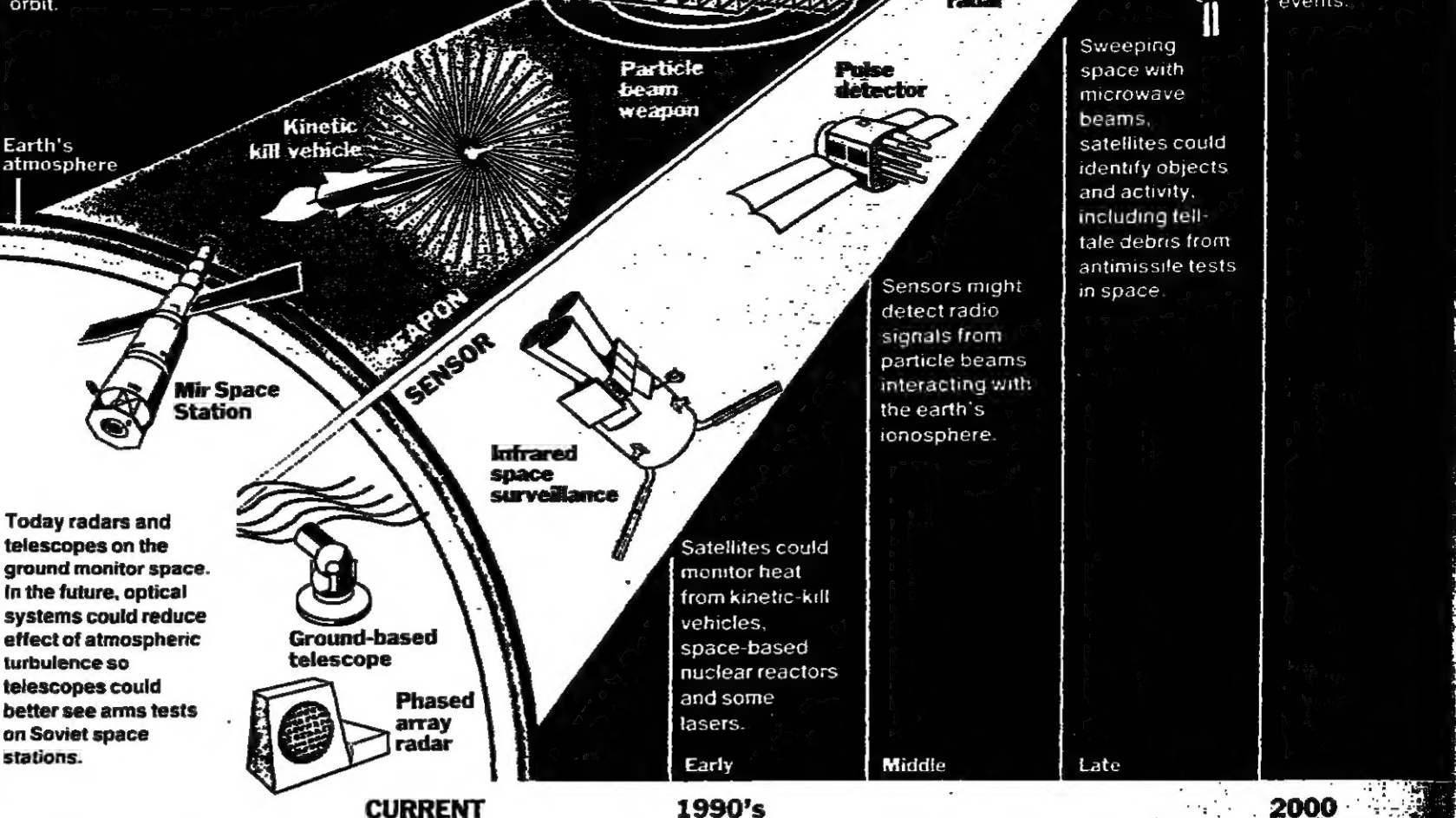
More than 100 trillion cubic miles of space lie between the earth and geosynchronous orbit, the point 22,300 miles high where dozens of communications satellites sweep through space at the same pace the earth turns, making them appear motionless.

Scientists say monitoring this vast region requires a new generation of sensors, such as infrared, radar and photo satellites, many of which are already on the military's drawing board.

Although some skeptics say the monitoring job is impossibly difficult, other experts are sanguine about the chances of success. Herbert F. York, a nuclear physicist and former Pentagon official now

## Scanning the Heavens

Experts say a new generation of space-based sensors will be key to keeping tabs on Soviet arms research in space — or the lack of it. Today's sensors on ground would be joined by new ones in orbit.



Today radars and telescopes on the ground monitor space. In the future, optical systems could reduce effect of atmospheric turbulence so telescopes could better see arms tests on Soviet space stations.

The experts note, however, that the performance of earth-based telescopes will soon improve with the introduction of optical techniques, developed in the "Star Wars" program, designed to remove distortions caused by the earth's turbulent atmosphere.

One of the first space-based sensors for monitoring arms tests might be large infrared sensor satellites. Available possibly in the early 1990s, these sensors are meant to track enemy warheads and missiles for a "Star Wars" defensive system, although other monitoring jobs are considered possible.

Working in the infrared part of the electromagnetic spectrum and detecting heat emanating across thousands of miles of space, such satellites could easily monitor tests of rocket-powered interceptors meant to destroy targets by force of impact, experts say.

An existing type of satellite that might aid the monitoring goal is the

Navstar. Though primarily used today for transmitting a radio beacon for navigation, by the mid-1990s this family of spacecraft will also carry an advanced set of X-ray, optical and electromagnetic pulse sensors for detecting nuclear explosions in space. These sensors could also monitor subtle events.

Yet another type of high-flying sensor satellite possible by the mid-to-late 1990s is the space-based radar. It could monitor vast sweeps of space for objects and activity, including telltale debris from anti-missile tests in space.

A final type of space sensor, which would probably not be available until the 21st century, would be photo-surveillance satellites positioned in geosynchronous orbit, 22,300 miles above the earth. The advantage of that altitude is that the satellites could remain at a single point above the Soviet Union, keeping tabs on a huge volume of space and taking close-up photographs of suspicious objects and

events. The disadvantage is that their viewing telescopes would require huge lenses and mirrors.

The feasibility of using such sensors to monitor "Star Wars" limits is clearly of current interest to the federal government. Paul H. Nitze, the senior arms control adviser to Secretary of State George P. Shultz, has urged the United States to consider "Star Wars" limits and how they might be verified.

Although the administration remains divided on whether to pursue such a goal, the space monitoring issue is now being studied by the Central Intelligence Agency, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the National Academy of Sciences, among other government, academic and industry groups.

Skeptics say the monitoring challenge is so great that space sensors would never be able to police a new treaty. "We would have an impossible time verifying testing limitations," said Richard N. Perle, who

recently resigned as assistant secretary of defense.

But arms control advocates, while acknowledging the difficulty of space monitoring, say the job of imposing and policing "Star Wars" limits would be easier and cheaper than actually building and deploying weapons meant to provide the nation with an effective antimissile defense.

Moreover, experts say there are a range of simple techniques to help the West monitor Soviet space weaponry. One method, they suggest, would be to have agreed times and places for space weapons tests. Another would be to announce all rocket launchings in advance, so networks of sensors could zero in for close observation on the deployment of payloads.

A final measure would be to institute on-site inspections of spaceports as well as laboratories pursuing exotic research on space arms.

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## The Need for Public Registry of Clinical Trials

By Philip M. Boffey  
New York Times Service

CLINICAL trials of experimental treatments have long been shrouded in secrecy, their locations and often their existence hidden from scientists and frustrated patients, some of whom are desperately seeking a life-saving cure.

The tests involve potential treatments for everything from cancer to minor skin diseases. It is estimated that 5,000 to 10,000 controlled clinical trials are carried out each year throughout the world, with hundreds of thousands of Americans receiving experimental drugs and other novel therapies under the watchful eyes of researchers.

But, with few exceptions, it is difficult for individual patients to learn what trials are under way that might help control or cure their particular diseases. Even scientists and doctors often have difficulty.

"We deeply need registries of clinical trials to be able to tell what's going on," said Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, former dean and president of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Most patients lack the drive and expertise to penetrate the medical information barriers and doctors generally rely on local experts for information. Such experts probably know of the relevant trials in their cities but may not know of trials in a nearby city. Even clinical scientists eager to embark on a new

study often have no certain way of determining whether such a study is already being conducted somewhere else.

From a patient's perspective, clinical trials should not be romanticized as a panacea. There is no guarantee that a new treatment will work, and there is always the possibility that it will prove harmful or fatal. Moreover, a patient who manages to get enrolled in a trial may not receive the new treatment. Typically, half the patients in the trial are assigned to a comparison group that receives an older treatment or no treatment at all.

Decisions on whom to enroll in a trial are usually made by the investigators in charge,

who often prefer to use the patients available at their own institutions. But if they are unable to find enough patients with the precise conditions, the investigators often seek referrals from medical colleagues or even

The problem is caused partly by a severe fragmentation of information. For most diseases there are no centralized lists of trials in the United States or around the world. Agencies, scientists and private health organizations maintain lists of trials of experimental treatments for cancer, AIDS and multiple sclerosis among other diseases. But such lists are not always comprehensive and the degree to which they are available to the public varies widely.

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## Origin Clues From a Bee in Amber

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

EIGHTY million years ago, when dinosaurs were about and tropical breezes warmed the land that is now New Jersey, a stinging honey bee there got itself caught in the sticky resin of a conifer. The resin hardened into a piece of amber, preserving the bee.

Now the bee in amber is providing a rare and revealing insight into the early life of insects.

The finding doubles the previously known age of bees. More surprising to scientists is that the ancient bee is so similar to some modern ones. This has refined their knowledge about not only the evolution of bees but also of flowering plants, which are believed to have "invented" each other. The finding also raises some questions about when bees and flowers appeared.

Entomologists who have examined the fossil bee say its features indicate that many bees then had already reached an advanced evolutionary state and that bees have probably changed very little in the last 80 million years.

David Grimaldi, an assistant curator at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, described the discovery at a meeting of the Entomology Society of America in Boston. The amber was one of many specimens collected years ago at Kinkora, New Jersey. The collection had been in storage at the museum.

When he first came upon the walnut-sized amber, Dr. Grimaldi said, "I knew immediately this was the oldest bee known."

The amber was known to come from sediments dated at 80 million years.

No attempt has been made to disturb the bee itself. Most of the organic material has probably de-



David Grimaldi  
"The oldest bee known."

composed, Dr. Grimaldi said. What is seen inside the translucent amber is only a carbon-coated cast of the insect, but the details of its legs, wings, abdomen and head are so fine that scientists can draw many conclusions.

Charles D. Michener, a research associate in entomology at the University of Kansas, concluded that the preserved features show the bee to be a species of the genus *Trigona* in the subfamily of bees known as Meliponinae.

The oldest preserved bee previously discovered was about 45 million years old. But scientists have assumed that bees probably go back at least 125 million years. Fossils of pollen, leaves and even flowers indicate that this was the time when flowering plants appeared in profusion, and it is generally believed that bees evolved from ancestral wasps at about the same time.

Both Dr. Grimaldi and Dr. Michener noted the importance of the fossil bee being stingless. It was thus a fairly advanced species because it must have evolved considerably from ancestors with stingers. The females of most bee species have stingers, which are modifica-

tions of an egg-laying part of the body; male bees never have stingers. The fossil bee was female.

Other remarkably features of the fossil bee were its wings and hind legs, the entomologists said. The structure of the hind legs indicated that the bee carried pollen in the same way that modern bees do.

Most scientists have long believed that the origin and diversification of flowering plants went hand in hand with that of bees, on the supposition that many flowers require bees to pollinate them and bees require flowers for the proteins from pollen and carbohydrates from nectar.

James A. Doyle, a paleobotanist at the University of California at Davis, said recent findings indicate that some flowering plants may have emerged as much as 200 million years ago. That would be consistent with the new possibility that bees, too, could have originated much earlier than had been thought.

The clearest plant fossil evidence, Dr. Doyle said, shows that angiosperms, the hardest and most prevalent flowering plants, were not widespread until about 125 million years ago. Their "big burst" across the land began about 110 million years ago, he said.

Angiosperms had seeds enclosed in a pod. This was a major evolutionary development because it afforded more protection for seeds and improved their chances for germination. Some of the earliest flowering plants are similar to water lilies and sycamore trees. The magnolia family also goes back to the middle of the Cretaceous period. "It seems that the diversification of angiosperms did take place in the Cretaceous," Dr. Doyle said. "The big question is how that relates to their actual origin."

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

How to Pull In the Reins Without Choking a Trader

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

LONDON — In the post-collapse environment, senior investment bankers are considering how to better control their worldwide trading operations. Managers are debating how much control headquarters should exercise to minimize risk without undermining the initiative of far-flung traders. The stock market downturn highlighted the difficulty of keeping track of what is happening in different locations and of enforcing trading limits in a crisis. In addition to the debate over internal control, some investment houses are backing proposals by the stock exchanges to increase control over what traders can or cannot do. "All the investment banks were relooking at how to manage their worldwide trading strategies even before Oct. 29," the day of the record plunge in stock prices, said Angus Hislop, a management consultant with Coopers & Lybrand. Mr. Hislop advises financial services firms on strategy and on worldwide computer systems. He said that three out of four of his investment banking clients — two of them British and one American — had actually boosted spending on worldwide control systems since the stock market collapse. At the same time, managers are trying to save money elsewhere by consolidating operations and cutting staff. Coopers & Lybrand just released a report, "Opportunity and Risk in the 24-Hour Global Marketplace," based on interviews before the plunge with head traders, capital markets officers and partners at 45 commercial banks, investment banks, brokerages, money management firms and insurance companies in New York, London and Tokyo. Half were interviewed again afterward, but none had changed their policies on central direction. "There is still no consensus on which is the best way to manage the risk-control function, whether by centralizing or decentralizing trading decisions," Mr. Hislop said. "But in the short run, there is a natural tendency toward greater centralization."

Just 24 percent of firms surveyed said that trading was centralized from headquarters.

OF THE FIRMS surveyed, 24 percent said that trading was centralized from headquarters. That result included 4 percent who controlled every transaction, and 20 percent who issued daily trading guidelines. Another 29 percent said that general guidelines were issued from headquarters once in a while. At the other end of the spectrum, 27 percent said that head traders in individual markets made all the trading decisions without having to check back with headquarters. The other 20 percent of respondents included those that were "not sure" of policy, 4 percent who followed other practices, 9 percent and who found the question not applicable, 7 percent. Mr. Hislop said that the advantage of a global but centralized system was more central control, yet greater flexibility for head traders in local markets to negotiate for higher limits with headquarters. "But it can also be a higher risk strategy," he said, "because each center will have a tendency to ask for higher trading limits. He added, "Traders need entrepreneurial flair for their type of job. If they are too controlled from the center, they don't get to use that." In organizations that are decentralized, headquarters sets local trading limits for a given period. Although head traders have less flexibility to stretch these limits, they are more autonomous and run their own show. In addition to the debate about how best to organize worldwide trading operations, a majority of dealers and traders from big investment houses such as Merrill Lynch & Co. are backing proposals by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation system for greater regulation in the electronic market. Some traders in that market have been criticized for unplugging their phones on Oct. 19 when volume surged.

Lombro, Krupp Set Sale

U.K. Firm Buying Into Trade Unit

By Ferdinand Protzman

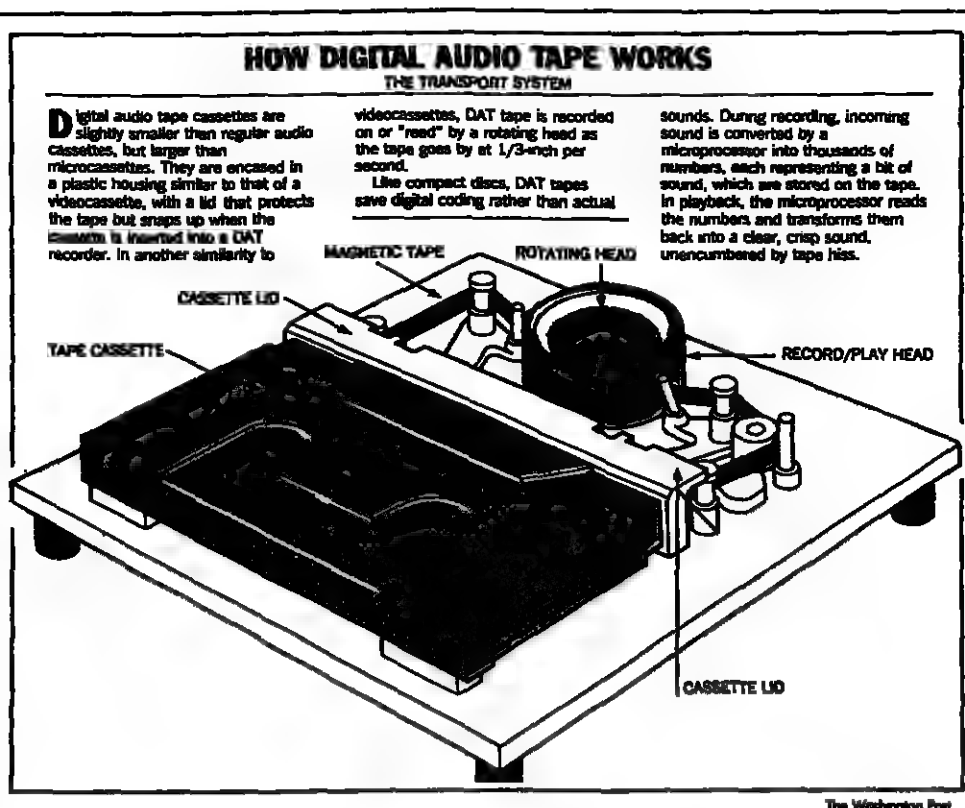
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Fried. Krupp GmbH, a diversified West German industrial group, said Wednesday it was selling a 50 percent stake in its Krupp Handel GmbH subsidiary to Lombro PLC of Britain. The price was not disclosed. Lombro is a widely diversified, London-based conglomerate. Fried. Krupp is involved in steel, shipping, engineering and trading. The Krupp Handel unit is primarily a trading company, dealing in steel, crude oil, fuels, commodities and other raw materials. The company also has sea and inland shipping lines and a plant engineering operation, and is involved in highway and railroad building.

Krupp Handel had sales of 4 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.4 billion) in 1986, according to Rainer Lommatsch, a Krupp spokesman. He said Krupp Handel finished with "positive" earnings last year, but he would not give a specific figure. Lombro, owned by Rowland (Tun) Rowland, is active in 80 countries, with operations in precious metals mining and trading, coal, textiles, fertilizer, hotels and transportation. In 1986, Lombro reported pretax profit of \$165.1 million (\$298 million) on sales of \$2.65 billion.

Analysts in Frankfurt and London said the unexpected move creates a company well-positioned to benefit from any upswing in trade with the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe. The supervisory board of Fried. Krupp GmbH agreed at its meeting Wednesday to allow Lombro to acquire up to 50 percent of Krupp Handel, Mr. Lommatsch said.

"There has already been cooperation in certain areas between the two companies," he said, without giving specifics. "This move complements the worldwide activities of Krupp Handel and Lombro." Paul Spicer, a member of Lombro's board, said in London that See LOMBRO, Page 14



Rewinding Japan's DAT Ambitions

Only Token Sales in Europe for Controversial Recorder

By Jacques Neher

Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Despite the sound and fury accompanying the launch of digital audio tape recorders in Europe earlier this fall, Japanese manufacturers of the controversial device are taking a token approach to their first market outside Japan.

So low is their profile, in fact, that in West Germany, where DAT recorders arrived on store shelves last month, even hi-fi enthusiasts have turned a deaf ear to the machines that can make near-perfect copies of compact discs.

Saturn Hansa, a large consumer electronics retailer in Frankfurt, has sold "less than five" DAT units since they were placed on shelves three weeks ago, said Ralf Hanisch, manager of the retailer's audio department. "We had a lot of demand when there were none available, but very little now," he said. "Consumers are willing to wait for the price to come down."

The retailer's DAT models, sold under the brand names of JVC, Sony and the Sony-controlled subsidiary Aiwa, carry price tags of around 3,500 Deutsche marks (\$2,100).

Sony said Wednesday that it would be the first company to prerecord DAT cassette tapes will limit sales, he said. Major record companies, fearing that quality recording of their digital sound products could deny them billions of dollars in royalties, have tried to thwart sales of DAT decks by refusing to issue prerecorded DAT tapes.

Aside from the high price, Mr. Hanisch said that German consumers had received no encouragement from the Japanese manufacturers. "There's been no advertising. Manufacturers are going very slowly."

— Ralf Hanisch

Retailer in Frankfurt

sell DAT recorders in France, although it was not counting on big sales. "We have begun shipments, but they are only a limited quantity," a company spokesman said. The price of about 14,000 francs (\$2,500) plus the lack of

Iran Will Double Output if OPEC Maintains Prices

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

VIENNA — The seven-year-old war in the Gulf moved to the center stage of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' deliberations Wednesday, with Iran threatening to double its oil output and launch a price war.

Such a move would end what is left of OPEC's pricing and production discipline and leave oil markets prey to chaos. Iran accused Saudi Arabia and Kuwait of deliberately depressing oil prices to hurt its war effort against the Arab ally, Iraq. It said it would not sign any OPEC agreements that support Iraq's demands for a bigger share of the cartel's total output.

"This is a politically motivated conference," said Gholamreza Azadeh, the Iranian oil minister, at the start of the 13-member cartel's year-end conference here. Mr. Azadeh said that if OPEC ignores Iran's demand for at least a \$2 rise in OPEC's \$18 a barrel benchmark price, his country will feel free to produce as much oil as it can.

He said Iran's output, which stands at about 2 million barrels a day compared with an OPEC quota of 2.4 million, could be doubled and sold at whatever price the market will bear. With oil priced in a declining dollar, Iran wants a price increase to offset its weakened buying power and to finance the Gulf War.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have already said they will not accept any Iranian demands to raise oil prices, and that they will press Iran to allow a significant increase in the production quota for Iraq. Demands for higher prices have become irrelevant, OPEC sources said, as the \$18 benchmark has already vanished in a sea of discounts given by every OPEC country.

In the past three months, oil prices have dropped below OPEC's theoretical sales price level by anywhere from \$1 to \$3 a barrel. On the New York Mercantile Exchange, West Texas intermediate — the key U.S. crude for immediate delivery — rose 19 cents to

\$18.27 a barrel in afternoon trading.

Iran has resolutely refused Iraq's request for a quota equal to its own, insisting that its enemy should be held to its official quota of 1.5 million barrels a day.

Iraq, which did not sign OPEC's June production-setting agreement, has openly ignored this quota and has been pumping about 2.7 million barrels a day. OPEC members argue it is best to rein Iraq's production in at 2.4 million to allow it to continue its uncontrolled expansion. But beneath this disagreement, Arab Gulf sources said, there is a See OPEC, Page 17

Greece Signs Pact for Control Over Oil Group

Reuters

ATHENS — The Greek government signed an agreement Wednesday with an international oil consortium providing for the group's exploration and drilling programs in the Aegean Sea to come under state control.

The major partners in the consortium, North Aegean Petroleum Co., are Denison Mines Ltd. of Canada, with a 68.75 percent stake; and the Greek state-owned Public Petroleum Co., or DEIP, with 25 percent.

The country decided in May that since the sea was of strategic importance, the state-owned company could buy a majority share of North Aegean if the consortium did not agree to cede control to the state. Greece and neighboring Turkey, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, came close to war in March over oil rights in the Aegean.

The consortium produces about 27,000 barrels of crude a day from wells near the island of Thasos in the North Aegean that it sells to Greece.

Stubborn Imports Expected in U.S. Trade Data

NEW YORK — U.S. trade figures for October to be released Thursday will be a mixed bag, showing rising exports offset by stubbornly high imports as heavy oil purchases continue to add to the deficit, economists predicted.

"We're making very slow progress and the improvement is entirely on the export side," said Stephen Roach of Morgan Stanley. "The trade gap is not going away."

The trade gap, with the deficit on the U.S. federal budget, was among the factors behind October's crash on world stock markets. Holders of dollar assets feel that the United States will have to let the dollar fall to correct the trade imbalance, so they are inclined to start selling.

A weak dollar hits earnings by foreign companies that export to the U.S. market. Investors also worry that if the dollar falls fast enough to threaten chaos in international finance, U.S. interest rates must rise to support it. That, too, would be bad for business.

Economists forecast that Thursday's trade figures would show a shortfall of between \$14 billion and \$15.5 billion for October, with most expecting a rise to \$14.6 billion. The deficit narrowed to \$14.08 billion in September from \$15.68 billion in August.

Economists said that the trade deficit measured in the volume of goods had shown improvement. In dollar terms, trade had been flat or worse, since the decline of the U.S. currency

meant that more dollars were needed to buy the same number of goods. "The change is coming in real terms. It is an encouraging trend, but in nominal terms the situation is flat," said Joseph Carson of Chemical Bank.

If there is a bright spot in the trade report, it will be the improvement that is expected in exports, economists said. On this side of the balance sheet, the weaker dollar is a big plus. Mr. Carson, for instance, expected exports to be the highest in several years. He looks for gains across the board, from capital goods to consumer goods, materials and agriculture. Exports totaled \$20.99 billion in September.

The dollar's decline is finally making America's manufactured goods more cost-competitive in foreign markets and creating a virtual boom in exports. "You can argue that a weaker dollar is making U.S. exports more competitive," said Sonia Stromeier of Money Market Services International.

Evidence of the rebound in manufacturing exports has come from a variety of sources, including a report Friday showing that U.S. unemployment hit an eight-year low of 5.9 percent in November. Manufacturing jobs have shown a strong average monthly increase of 73,000 in the current quarter.

The Fed, in a survey of economic conditions based on information from regional Federal Reserve banks after the October stock market

crash but before Nov. 20, said manufacturing was a particular source of strength in most parts of the country. Overall, the influx of imports continues to be a pressing problem for the United States as it attempts to restore the confidence of financial markets.

Citing American Petroleum Institute statistics, Mr. Roach of Morgan Stanley said oil imports would be 3 percent above September's 212.15 million barrels. Ms. Stromeier of Money Market Services said the United States typically bought more foreign oil ahead of the winter, which will boost October's imports. The price per barrel is expected to show little change from September's \$18.53.

"People may not get too excited about oil because price falls are seen ahead," Mr. Carson said. In many cases, higher costs resulting from the dollar's decline have not been passed on to the U.S. buyer by foreign firms anxious to preserve a foothold in the lucrative U.S. market. Consumers appear to have an insatiable appetite for foreign goods at any cost.

New data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics illustrated the point. In the motor vehicles and parts category, the data showed that the trading value of the dollar had fallen about 31 percent since March 1983. Only about 55 percent of this has been made up through price increases.

Currency Rates

Currency	1 Unit =	Dec 9	Dec 8
Australian dollar	1.367	1.367	1.367
British pound	1.625	1.625	1.625
Canadian dollar	1.000	1.000	1.000
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55
German mark	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italian lira	1,367	1,367	1,367
Japanese yen	163.6	163.6	163.6
Netherlands guilder	3.60	3.60	3.60
New Zealand dollar	1.36	1.36	1.36
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64	166.64
Swiss franc	1.36	1.36	1.36
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercial Credit London.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Dec 9	Dec 8
Australian dollar	0.731	0.731	0.731
British pound	0.615	0.615	0.615
Canadian dollar	1.000	1.000	1.000
French franc	0.152	0.152	0.152
German mark	0.734	0.734	0.734
Italian lira	0.000734	0.000734	0.000734
Japanese yen	0.00610	0.00610	0.00610
Netherlands guilder	0.274	0.274	0.274
New Zealand dollar	0.731	0.731	0.731
Portuguese escudo	0.00496	0.00496	0.00496
Spanish peseta	0.00601	0.00601	0.00601
Swiss franc	0.731	0.731	0.731
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercial Credit London.

Interest Rates

Currency	Rate	Dec 9	Dec 8
3-month T-bill	7.125	7.125	7.125
6-month T-bill	7.125	7.125	7.125
1-year T-bill	7.125	7.125	7.125
3-month Eurodollar	7.125	7.125	7.125
6-month Eurodollar	7.125	7.125	7.125
1-year Eurodollar	7.125	7.125	7.125

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercial Credit London.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Currency	Rate	Dec 9	Dec 8
3-month T-bill	7.125	7.125	7.125
6-month T-bill	7.125	7.125	7.125
1-year T-bill	7.125	7.125	7.125
3-month Eurodollar	7.125	7.125	7.125
6-month Eurodollar	7.125	7.125	7.125
1-year Eurodollar	7.125	7.125	7.125

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercial Credit London.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Assets	Dec 9	Dec 8
Mutual Shares	1.36	1.36	1.36
Money Market	1.36	1.36	1.36
Money Market	1.36	1.36	1.36
Money Market	1.36	1.36	1.36
Money Market	1.36	1.36	1.36
Money Market	1.36	1.36	1.36

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercial Credit London.

Bcal Approves SAS Bid For Initial 26% Stake

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The board of British Caledonian Group PLC recommended Wednesday the acceptance of a partial, conditional bid from Scandinavian Airlines System for an initial 26.14 percent stake in the British carrier that would later drop to 23.5 percent.

Sir Adam Thompson, Bcal's chairman, said that SAS's £110 million (\$198 million) cash offer was "more attractive" financially than a full bid received earlier from British Airways PLC.

In that offer, made on Nov. 20, British Airways offered shares valued at just under £150 million currently or, alternatively, £119 million in cash, for all of British Caledonian.

Wednesday's announcement was a severe setback for British Airways, which is likely to come back with a sweetened offer. The SAS bid, however, is subject to approval by the Civil Aviation Authority, which must decide whether acceptance of the SAS offer would mean that control of British Caledonian would fall into foreign hands.

British Caledonian said it was recommending that shareholders delay their decision on the SAS offer until the CAA granted approval.

A decision was expected by Monday, it said. Following a £50 million rights issue, the proposed SAS shareholding would drop to 23.5 percent, and that of the largest British shareholder, Investors in Industry, would drop from its current 41 percent to 23.53 percent.

The CAA has insisted that a British investor hold at least a stake as the proposed SAS minority shareholding. Investors in Industry is a consortium led by British commercial banks.

In addition to the concern about the amount of the offer, the BAI bid fell out of favor with British Caledonian's board when it decided that it threatened to eclipse the identity of British Caledonian and could bring the loss of up to 2,000 jobs.

British Caledonian reported a pre-tax loss of £19.3 million last year. In an initial bid in July, British Airways had offered £237 million for its smaller rival, but the government then referred the proposal to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The commission did not give final approval to the merger until Nov. 11, three weeks after the Oct. 19 stock market collapse.

British Airways then cut its offer by more than a third to take account of the decline in British Caledonian's share price.

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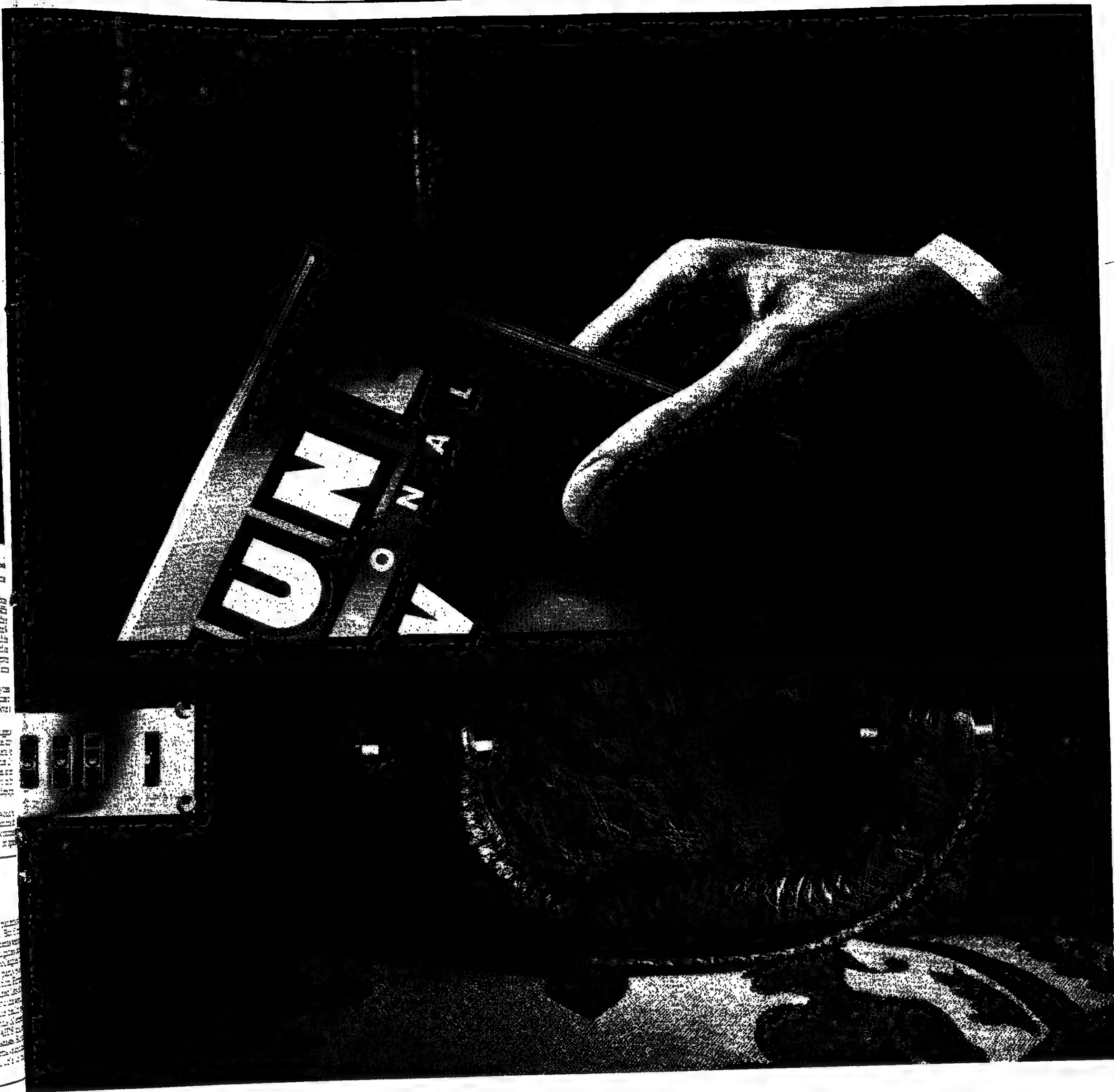


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**BUSINESS ROUNDUP**

**S&P Lowers Rating on Salomon's Debt**

**NEW YORK** — Standard & Poor's Corp. said Wednesday that it had downgraded Salomon's debt from A-1 to A-2, reflecting a "substantial" increase in the firm's debt.

Salomon said in September, the month before the market plunge, that it would eliminate 800 jobs and close its municipal bond unit because of slower business.

In October, Salomon said it had an after-tax loss of \$75 million. Last week, Salomon pulled out of a real estate development project in New York that it said would result in an after-tax charge of \$51 million on fourth-quarter earnings.

Still, S&P noted, with more than \$4.6 billion in consolidated capital and a strong liquid balance sheet, Salomon is well positioned to capture benefits from overseas expansion. The firm has expanded its operations in London and Tokyo.

**Dayton Downgraded**

Standard & Poor's also said it downgraded \$1.14 billion of Dayton Hudson Corp.'s senior debt to A-1 from A-2, Reuters reported.

S&P cited a deteriorating operating performance from the company's Mervyn's discount department stores.



Robert Holmes to Court

**Bell Aims to Raise \$1.4 Billion From Overall Asset Sales**

**PERTH, Australia** — Bell Group Ltd. plans more asset sales in the wake of the stock market collapse to lift total proceeds to about 2 billion Australian dollars (\$1.4 billion) from the 1.4 billion dollars already raised, its chairman, Robert Holmes & Court, said Wednesday.

After Bell's annual meeting, the financier said that the holding company was considering selling media assets, including some that it was acquiring as part of the break-up of the John Fairfax Ltd. media group.

He said Bell did not plan to sell its 14.9 percent stake in Standard Chartered PLC. The bank "is grossly, grossly undervalued," Mr. Holmes & Court said.

Bell Group and an offshoot, Bell Resources Ltd., set the sales target of 2 billion dollars immediately after the stock market collapse, he said. The sales include indirect holdings and not operating companies, with the exception of the Perth television station TVW-7, he added.

**5 of 10 Seek To Liquidate Nordic Fund**

By Juris Kaza  
International Herald Tribune

**STOCKHOLM** — Five of 10 directors have voted to liquidate Scandinavian Fund, a U.S.-based mutual fund investing in Nordic securities, the fund said Wednesday. The move was apparently linked to recent stock market turmoil.

At the same time, Scandinavian Fund's investment adviser, Skandifond Författarna AB, said it was resigning as of March 10 because of "serious fundamental disagreement" on investment philosophy with a group of directors led by the deputy board chairman, Alexander Vik. Mr. Vik and four other directors, appointed after he took a 48-percent share in Scandinavian Fund last summer, supported liquidating the fund.

Despite an apparent deadlock, one Scandinavian analyst said that Mr. Vik was strong enough to force liquidation. The fund said that Mr. Vik intended to convert the fund into a nondiversified investment company.

Skandifond is a subsidiary of Skandifondens Enskilda Banken, the largest commercial bank in the Nordic region. The bank set up Scandinavian Fund through Aktiv Placering, its securities investment subsidiary and the direct parent company of Skandifond.

Chris Honnor, an analyst with Kleinwort, Grieveson in London, said that the troubles at Scandinavian Fund were symptomatic of those facing other closed-end, or so-called "area" funds. Investors in closed-end funds cannot sell their shares freely.

"You have a lot of them trading at a discount to net asset value," he said. "By liquidation, you can realize the asset value and make a profit."

**Matra Wins Contract for Paris-Orly Line**

**PARIS** — Matra SA, the French military, electronics and transport group, has been chosen to build a 1.28 billion franc (\$227 million) rail line linking the Paris transport network and Orly airport, it was announced Wednesday.

The contract has been won in competition with the French state rail network, SNCF, which had proposed an alternative plan costing 780 million francs.

An official of the Paris transport committee, Syndicat des Transports Parisiens, announced Matra's selection at a news conference.

Matra is proposing to build a rail link for its VAL automatic metro train, to link Orly airport, south of Paris, to Antony station in the southern suburbs. At Antony, passengers will transfer onto

the existing express metro line, known as the RER. The VAL is based on a concept of autonomous, driverless rail carriages, which can run on tracks in a group or singly. The system has been in use in the northern industrial city of Lille for several years.

The competing bid from the SNCF was for an extension of an existing RER line from a point close to the Rungis market to the airport.

Spie Batignolles, the construction group, and Compagnie Financière et Industrielle des Autoroutes were associated with the unsuccessful bid.

If work starts on the VAL project in the middle of 1988, it should be operational by mid-1991.

Matra, which is 51 percent owned by the French state, was due to be sold fully to private investors in late October. But the share sale was postponed because of the worldwide stock market collapse.

**Seabrook Utility Is Told To Repay \$425 Million**

**MANCHESTER, New Hampshire** — Public Service Co. of New Hampshire said Wednesday that the trustee for the utility's 177-percent debentures due 2004, had declared the entire principal of \$425 million due and payable immediately because of nonpayment of interest on Oct. 15.

Public Service said this did not alter its plan for a restructuring plan and emergency rate relief for the financial recovery of the company. It is the major owner of the troubled Seabrook nuclear plant.

**GE and IBM in Chip Accord**

**RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, North Carolina** — General Electric Co. announced an agreement Wednesday with International Business Machines Corp. on developing and manufacturing semiconductor technology.

GE said that the accord covered the development of new application-specific integrated circuit, or ASIC, semiconductor technologies and components for use in future IBM products.

GE said it also would manufacture ASIC components for IBM based on designs resulting from the cooperative development effort.

The agreement covers development and production through the early 1990s, GE said.

"Specific ASIC components built for IBM will be exclusively IBM's property and will not be offered for merchant market sale," GE said.

"Once the technology and the circuit library have been qualified, however, GE expects to work with other companies in developing new ASIC components and systems," it said.

Under its chairman, John E. Welch, GE has moved out of consumer electronics and has diversified into such fields as broadcasting, financial services, medical imaging, military electronics and aerospace.

**Daimler Sees Modest Gain in '87 Sales, to 66 Billion DM**

**STUTTGART, West Germany** — Daimler-Benz AG expects only a modest rise in its group worldwide sales this year, to more than 66 billion Deutsche marks (\$39.6 billion) from 65.50 billion DM in 1986, the management board chairman, Eberhard Reuter, said Wednesday.

Despite the dollar's fall and the uncertainty following the collapse last month on world stock markets, he said the diversified vehicle maker would again finish the year with satisfactory results, but gave no details.

Daimler earned 1.77 billion DM last year.

The higher forecast for 1987 world sales came mainly from Daimler's automobile business, which would account for around 75 percent of revenues, he said.

An analyst for a major West German bank said that while Daimler's car and truck divisions remain strong, the dollar's decline and the consolidation of the company into a high-tech conglomerate could limit earnings gains over the next two years.

In 1985, Daimler purchased the

electronics group AEG AG, the aerospace and medical technology concern Dornier GmbH and the engine maker MTU Motoren- und Turbinen Union GmbH.

"It is still a company taking shape," the analyst said. "The weak dollar hurts their sales not just in the U.S., but in other dollar-dependent nations as well. The key for the auto division will be how sales go following the stock crash."

Daimler's annual dividend for 1987 is expected to be unchanged from the 12 DM a share paid for 1986, said an analyst for Bank in Liechtenstein GmbH in Frankfurt.

Car production in 1987 would rise to 597,000 from 594,000 in 1986, Mr. Reuter said, while truck output was expected to climb to 235,000 from 226,344.

Domestic car sales in 1987 were likely to fall from the record 295,000 units of 1986, he said. But exports should reach 300,000 for the first time, after sales of 296,225 units in 1986.

In spite of the economic uncertainty, Mr. Reuter said he was confident that car and truck output next year would reach 1987 levels. (Reuters, IHT)

**Unfazed by Allegis Flop, Europe's Airlines Diversify**

**As U.S. Carriers Narrow Risks, Lufthansa Pushes Hotel and Car Bookings**

**CHICAGO** — Although the concept is considered a failure in the United States, West European airlines are accelerating programs in which they arrange a full range of travel services in "one stop."

Unfazed by Allegis Corp.'s decision to discontinue the travel agency it built around its United Airlines unit, European carriers say they are committed to providing customers with more than simple transportation from one destination to another.

"Our clients do not just want to book an airline ticket, but also a hotel room, or a conference room and a rental car," said Klaus-Ulrich Müller, a spokesman in Bonn for Lufthansa AG, West Germany's national airline.

"We are convinced that the idea of a travel shopping center is a good one," said Jan-Marc Felix, a spokesman in Zurich for Swissair, which offers everything from hotel rooms to time-sharing in golf club condominiums.

Swissair plans to double the number of hotels that it operates in a joint venture with Nestlé SA to 30 within five years. Revenue from services other than flight tickets is of growing importance to the airline, said Jürg Lorenz, a financial analyst at the Zurich cantonal bank.

"Swissair's air traffic operations are just about at the break-even point," he said. "It is their other services that bring in the money."

European airlines are using computer reservation systems to allow travelers to book flights, hotel rooms and rental cars through one telephone call. Galileo, a powerful reservation system coming on line in 1988 or 1989, should increase those marketing capabilities, analysts said.

But in the United States, travelers do not demand such Old World attention to luxury, airline executives and industry analysts say. American travelers are more interested in inexpensive fares and timely departures, they explain, than in having all their needs met by one company.

"A businessman knows what he wants," said Robert Joedicke, an airline analyst with Shearson Lehman Brothers in New York. "He has his favorite hotels. He likes to keep sight of his luggage, and he wants to be able to make unexpected changes in his itinerary."

Under its former chairman Richard J. Ferris, Allegis had aimed to win the loyalty of business and leisure travelers by managing their trips from start to finish.

Although the company had owned the Westin hotel chain since 1970, Mr. Ferris began the real push toward a "one-stop" organization in 1985 with the acquisition of Hertz Corp., the rental car business. In 1986, Allegis bought the Hilton International chain.

United pilots, fearing that the nonairline operations were soaking

up the company's cash, made a bid to buy the carrier in April.

The move unleashed bidding by corporate raiders who called for Allegis's breakup. The company's board rejected Mr. Ferris's vision, ousted him, and sold Hertz and the hotel chains.

Robert Oppenlander, vice chairman and chief financial officer of Delta Air Lines Inc., said the Atlanta-based airline would never pursue a similar strategy because the risks would be multiplied during an economic downturn.

Deregulation of the U.S. airline industry, which has increased competition and lowered fares, has forced American carriers to focus on running cost-efficient operations, analysts say.

Lufthansa, meanwhile, is still on the look-out for further hotel acquisitions, Mr. Müller said. The West German airline already owns 62 percent of the international Penta hotel chain and more than 50 percent of Intercontinental hotels, he added.

**Allegis Names Tiger Chief as Chairman**

**CHICAGO** — Allegis Corp. said Wednesday that its board had named Stephen Wolf as its chairman, president, and chief executive officer. He was also named president and chief executive of its United Airlines unit.

Mr. Wolf, 46, was previously chairman of Tiger International Inc., which announced his resignation.

An Allegis and United, Mr. Wolf

will assume the positions held on an interim basis by Frank A. Olson since June. Mr. Olson had said earlier he would return to Hertz Corp.

Mr. Wolf had been in charge of Tiger's principal subsidiary, the Flying Tiger Line air cargo carrier.

Mr. Wolf won credit for his role in restoring profitability at Republic Airlines and Tiger. At the Flying Tiger Line, he persuaded workers to accept wage cuts in exchange for a share of future profits.

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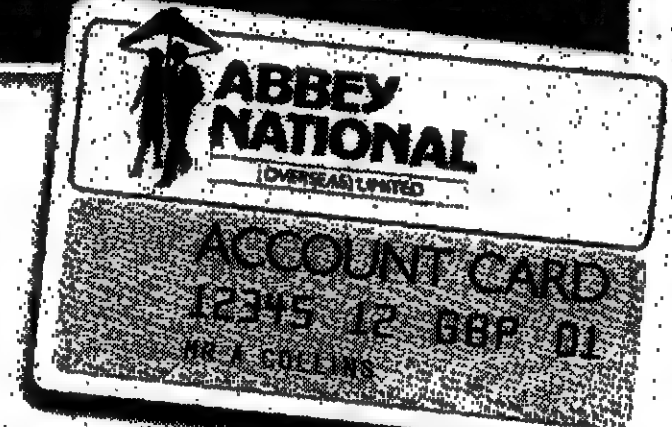
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**Net Asset Value on December 3, 1987**

**Pacific Selection Fund N.V.**  
U.S.\$0.23 per U.S.\$1 unit.

**Pacific Selection Fund N.V.**

**Europe Growth Fund**

Weekly net asset value on 4-12-1987: **DL 34.90**

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Persoon, Helling & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 243, 1016 RS Amsterdam, Tel. +31-20-21188.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld	PE	Std.		Close
High	Low					100s	High Low	

**A**

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	30 Day	52 Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
20%	18%	8%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
15%	14%	6%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
5%	6%	2%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
0%	0%	0%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
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10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
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30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
20%	18%	8%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
15%	14%	6%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
5%	6%	2%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
0%	0%	0%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
20%	18%	8%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
15%	14%	6%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
5%	6%	2%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
0%	0%	0%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
20%	18%	8%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
15%	14%	6%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
5%	6%	2%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
0%	0%	0%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
20%	18%	8%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
15%	14%	6%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
5%	6%	2%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
0%	0%	0%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
20%	18%	8%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
15%	14%	6%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
5%	6%	2%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
0%	0%	0%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
20%	18%	8%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
15%	14%	6%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
5%	6%	2%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
0%	0%	0%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
20%	18%	8%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
15%	14%	6%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
5%	6%	2%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
0%	0%	0%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
20%	18%	8%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
15%	14%	6%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
5%	6%	2%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
0%	0%	0%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
20%	18%	8%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
15%	14%	6%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
5%	6%	2%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
0%	0%	0%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
20%	18%	8%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
15%	14%	6%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
5%	6%	2%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
0%	0%	0%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
20%	18%	8%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
15%	14%	6%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
5%	6%	2%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
0%	0%	0%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
20%	18%	8%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
15%	14%	6%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
5%	6%	2%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
0%	0%	0%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%	22%	10%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
20%	18%	8%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
15%	14%	6%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
10%	12%	4%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
5%	6%	2%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
0%	0%	0%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
30%	24%	12%	Cross	1.08	4.3	11	2177	24%	22%	12%	22%	++
25%												

12 Month		High Low		Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk High Low		Open	Close
1314	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1315	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1316	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1317	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1318	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1319	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1320	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1321	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1322	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1323	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1324	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1325	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1326	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1327	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1328	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1329	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1330	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1331	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1332	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1333	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1334	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1335	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1336	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1337	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1338	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1339	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1340	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1341	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1342	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1343	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1344	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1345	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1346	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1347	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1348	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1349	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1350	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1351	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1352	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1353	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1354	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1355	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1356	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1357	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1358	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1359	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1360	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1361	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1362	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1363	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1364	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1365	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1366	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1367	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1368	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1369	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1370	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1371	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1372	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1373	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1374	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1375	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1376	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1377	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1378	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1379	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1380	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1381	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1382	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1383	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1384	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1385	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1386	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1387	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1388	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1389	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1390	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1391	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1392	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1393	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1394	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1395	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1396	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1397	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1398	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1399	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1400	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1401	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1402	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1403	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1404	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1405	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1406	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1407	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1408	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1409	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1410	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1411	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1412	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1413	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1414	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1415	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1416	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1417	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1418	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1419	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1420	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1421	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1422	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1423	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1424	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1425	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1426	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1427	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1428	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1429	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1430	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1431	4%	267	274	Geo. P. & O.	1.00	11.8	25	31	318	270	274
1432	4%	267	274								

12 Month		Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wks	High	Low	Close	Change
9	5%	100%	Lotteria	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
10	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
11	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
12	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
13	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
14	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
15	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
16	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
17	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
18	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
19	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
20	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
21	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
22	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
23	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
24	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
25	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
26	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
27	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
28	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
29	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
30	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
31	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
32	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
33	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
34	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
35	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
36	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
37	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
38	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
39	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
40	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
41	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
42	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
43	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
44	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
45	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
46	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
47	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
48	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
49	5%	100%	Lottery	34	4	16	7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
50											
M											
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0
17 1/2	8 1/2	100%	MACO M&S				2				

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[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "My countrymen, in this free and happy land, we are gathered together to inaugurate the administration of a new President of the United States."

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips in Stagnant Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar closed weaker Wednesday after a day of extremely thin New York and European trading, with dealers continuing to await the release Thursday of U.S. trade figures for October.

Financial markets will be watching the trade figures for indications that the dollar's nearly three-year decline is trimming huge international trade imbalances, dealers said, particularly between the United States and Japan.

Robert Hatcher, a trader at Barclay's Bank in New York, said the dollar's range for the October trade figure was a deficit of \$14 billion to \$16 billion.

"It is \$16 billion or greater," he said, "the dollar will hit new lows fairly quickly, if it is less than \$14 billion, then we can expect a slight dollar rally."

Most analysts expect some widening of the trade deficit from September's \$14.08 billion figure. But dealers said the dollar's current levels are largely reflecting these expectations.

In New York, the dollar slipped to 1.6620 Deutsche marks, from 1.6635 DM on Tuesday, to 1.6620 yen, after 132.65 and to 5.6295 French francs from 5.6310. It was unchanged at 1.3585 Swiss francs.

The British pound gained against the U.S. currency, to \$1.8045 from \$1.7995.

In the absence of evidence that the lower dollar is improving the

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Wed.	Thurs.
Deutsche mark	1.6620	1.6635
French franc	5.6295	5.6310
Japanese yen	132.65	132.65
Swiss franc	1.3585	1.3585
British pound	1.8045	1.8045

Source: Reuters

Thus a deficit figure toward the upper end of the range will probably not produce much significant selling.

"The dollar may not fall steeply as the market is already discounting the worst figure," one trader said.

In London, the dollar eased to 1.6620 DM from 1.6657 at Tuesday's close, to 1.6620 yen, after 132.65, to 1.3603 Swiss francs from 1.3628 and to 5.6303 French francs after 5.6325.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed lower in Frankfurt at 1.6590 DM from 1.6670 on Tuesday, and in Paris at 5.6235 French francs after 5.6485.

In Zurich, the U.S. currency closed at 1.3600 Swiss francs, down from 1.3630.

(Reuters, AFP)

OECD Talks Give No Clue to G-7 Plans

PARIS — Readers of tea leaves for signs of when the Group of Seven will meet next were disappointed Wednesday.

David C. Mulford, the assistant U.S. Treasury secretary for international affairs, had been scheduled to attend a meeting at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development at which the other deputies for the G-7 ministers would also be present.

Rumors had circulated that the officials would meet in their function as deputies to the G-7 prior to the OECD meeting. But at the last minute, Mr. Mulford canceled plans to come to Paris — scratching hopes that the deputies would begin work for a ministerial gathering.

Replacing Mr. Mulford at the OECD meeting was Thomas J. Berger, deputy assistant secretary for international affairs.

OUTLOOK: Experts Revise Earlier Forecasts of an Economic Slowdown in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

next year. That is a bit higher than the 1.9 percent gain the survey registered in early November, although it is well below the 2.8 percent advance forecast before the crash.

Nonetheless, the possibility remains that a recession — typically defined as two successive quarters of contraction in gross national product — will arrive next year despite the traditional expansionary bias of election-year policies.

But if one does occur, it will reflect a considerably greater retrenchment by consumers than has been evident so far.

Why is it that shoppers have apparently not tightened their belts more severely? Although the stock market's collapse wiped out an estimated \$1 trillion of stock market wealth in the United States alone, most investors, even though they are poorer, have not been forced to make sweeping changes in spending patterns. So far, cutbacks have been most pronounced in such discretionary items as furs, jewelry and luxury cars.

"Clearly, there's been a slowdown in retail sales," observed Margo F. McGlade, a merchandising analyst for PaineWebber Inc. But she added that most consumers

were in "pretty good" financial shape and noted that a PaineWebber index of store sales showed an early-December rebound from November's pace.

On Friday, the Commerce Department is to publish the government's comprehensive tabulation of retail sales for November, the first full-month results following the shock of Oct. 19. A month ago, it reported an October decline of just 0.1 percent, including the battered automobile sector.

Although the retail figures will be studied intently, analysts said it probably would not be possible to

get an accurate reading on consumer activity until next month, when the Christmas-season receipts will be tallied up in detail.

More grist for optimists came Tuesday in a poll of corporate purchasing managers who predicted, by a 4-1 margin, that economic growth would remain robust in the first quarter of 1988 and rise further in the spring before slowing during the second half of the year.

Gross national product growth in the current quarter is widely expected to exceed 3 percent and to perhaps approach the 4.1 percent annual rate registered for the July-September period.

Robert Bretz, chairman of the National Association of Purchasing Management's Business Survey Committee, said a large factor in sustained growth is the expectation that exports will continue to surge. U.S. exports, aided by the slumping dollar, have climbed sharply in the last year, and the trade figures for October to be published by the government on Thursday are expected to show fresh gains.

Analysts caution, however, that oil and other imports may rise even faster, producing another setback in the frustratingly slow effort to cut the deficit as measured in dollars rather than in physical volume.

OPEC: Iran's Threat

(Continued from first finance page)

strong feeling that lower oil prices will help curb Iran's war-making ability in the Gulf, a goal that is shared by Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

The cartel adopted a 16.6 million barrel-a-day ceiling in June for the second half of 1987. But the Paris-based International Energy Agency has estimated that OPEC production ranged from nearly 20 million barrels a day in September down to 18.8 million in November.

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter, has firmly decided against propping up prices once again by cutting its own production.

'Cadillac of Crude' Turns North Yemen Into Oil Exporter

REUTERS

MARIB, North Yemen — Texan oilmen say the sticky, black substance that is about to flow from impoverished North Yemen is really light and sweet, aristocrat-quality oil. "It's high quality," said Mark Nicholas, a vice president of Hunt Oil Company of Dallas. "Some call it the Cadillac of crude."

Aristocrats and Cadillacs may not mean much to Yemeni tribesmen with their huge, razor-sharp knives and Kalashnikov rifles, but they know oil means work and wages.

When President Ali Abdullah Saleh opened a tap Wednesday, the small strategic state on the southern edge of the Arabian peninsula joined the world's oil exporters.

Hunt Oil executives say that North Yemen will produce 150,000 barrels of crude a day by next week.

An expected annual income of \$600 million to \$700 million will set the poverty-

stricken state on the road to prosperity.

"It will plug gaps in the country's economy, but the benefits will be quite slow in making themselves felt," said an Arab oil consultant.

There are signs, however, that the dusty ruins of the biblical Queen of Sheba's ancient city are sitting on the verge of a 20th-century renaissance.

Three thousand years ago, the area was the fertile heartland of an Arabian civilization. Marib was a stepping stone on a rich trade route to Petra and beyond to Damascus, Aleppo and Baghdad.

But sediment deposited by seasonal floods destroyed a dam built around 500 BC that supported the region.

Now a sprawling oil camp, rigs, pumps, storage tanks, a refinery and trailers stand on the pink and yellow sand where an ancient moon god was once revered.

All 200,000 metric tons of material used to build this city of pipes and pumps had to be hauled overland, and a 250-mile (400-kilometer) pipeline has been threaded across rugged mountains to the Red Sea coast.

The grueling work was sometimes interrupted by heavily armed tribal warriors, jealous of their traditional domain.

Now at least 500 tribesmen work at the processing plant, and the population of Marib has grown from a few hundred three years ago to several thousand.

Water is another key to Marib's revival. Upstream from the remains of the ancient dam, a vast new \$27 million structure can hold 10.6 billion cubic feet (300 million cubic meters) of water.

The United Arab Emirates' president, Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan al-Nahayan, was the main benefactor, for the Abu Dhabi ruler's family traces its roots to this ancient region.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is rounded to a whole number.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1986 High Low 3 P.M. Ctr.

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1986 High Low 3 P.M. Ctr.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices for the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1986 High Low 3 P.M. Ctr.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1986 High Low 3 P.M. Ctr.

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Moscow Says Petroleum Exports Rose Slightly in Volume in '86

REUTERS

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Wednesday that the volume of its petroleum exports, its chief source of hard currency, had increased slightly in 1986.

Breaking with previous policy, it published export volume figures for oil, gas, grain and other commodities. It formerly reported the value of those exports in rubles only.

The official monthly Foreign Trade said that exports of oil and petroleum products reached 166.3 million metric tons in 1986, up from 166.9 million tons the previous year. It said the Soviet Union exported 79.2 billion cubic meters of fuel gas last year, against 68.7 billion in 1985.

Oil exports more than doubled between 1970, when they totaled 95.8 million tons, and 1986. Last year's exports represented just over 30 percent of 1986 Soviet oil production of 615 million tons.







SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

Some Big Basketball Plans, on a Small Scale

NEW YORK — A small new basketball league, or a new basketball league, or both or neither, held its first draft, big or small, Tuesday at the Sheraton Centre.

It is called the International Basketball Association, and it is for players 6-foot-4 (1.93 meters) and under.

There are a handful of teams, about 10, since the number isn't quite settled yet, even as the league was conducting its draft.

And it is for small players, unless one believes that even someone 6-foot-4 is larger than small. But small in basketball is generally considered tall anywhere else.

The team that was going to draft first was Toronto, and although it had yet to pick a nickname, the team did have a jersey.

"I was looking for someone to be in it," said Rudy Richmond, the club owner, holding up the purple and white shirt and looking inside. "But no one was. They're not that small."

As for a nickname, he said someone had suggested Dyna-Mites, but he didn't think so. And he immediately rejected Toronto Shorts. He said he wanted something that wouldn't call attention to height as much as skill.

Three teams have nicknames — the Los Angeles Jaguars, the Vancouver Night Hawks and the Fresno Flames. Other teams are New York, Las Vegas, Calgary, Ohio (games played in Youngstown), Chicago, and Orange County (California, games played in Irvine).

It was no secret that the player picked in the draft would be Calvin Murphy, the 5-9 player who has been retired from the National Basketball Association since 1983. Toronto was going to draft him to be a player-coach.

"I'm 39 years old, but a young 39, I might add," said Murphy, over a phone hookup from San Antonio. "And I'm still in shape playing in various leagues. How would I adjust to playing against players as short as me? I'd be looking to post a lot."

Someone he might find under the basket is one with a new but familiar-sounding name chosen by Chicago in the third round. This was Larry Jordan, the 5-9, 25-year-old brother of Michael Jordan, of Air Jordan fame. Larry played one year of college ball, at North Carolina A. & T., and now works in his brother's sporting-goods firm in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Rumor was going around the draft that Larry Jordan "can jump through the roof." Said Jordan, who was at the draft: "I jump pretty well, but I won't say through the roof."

The old Houdini of the hardwood himself, wearing spectacles and a little grayer than when last spied performing feats of wizardry and artistry in the environs of a hoop, but still looking fit, was also there — Bob Cousy.

He opened the proceedings with an announcement from a platform in a ballroom that "hopefully we are sharing an historic moment here. And he added that perhaps one day the league would be worldwide, befitting the international part of its name, and an annual and true "world championship" could be held.

Cousy's title is director of basketball operations for the IBA, which is scheduled to begin play in May of next year, and continue into September.

"Basketball is the second most popular sport in the world, next to soccer, and it's still growing," said Cousy. "This league can be very exciting. I think people will want to see these guys if the coaching will concentrate on quickness, defense, teamwork and passing, as opposed to just shooting and running up scores."

What has he done as director of basketball operations?

"Nothing," he said. "There haven't been any basketball operations yet, so I guess you'd say I was just the spokesman."

Would he, at 59, consider playing? "Only if I lost my mind."

Charlie Criss, the 5-8 former player for the Atlanta Hawks, is part of the management for the New York team.

He has been retired for about three years. Would he consider playing? "Only for the right situation," he said.

"Money, you mean?" He smiled.



**Pistons Cool Blazers; Dantley Hot**  
The Detroit Pistons ended the Portland Trail Blazers' nine-game winning streak with a 127-117 victory Tuesday night in Pontiac, Michigan. The winners' Adrian Dantley, above, hit a lay-up with 11 seconds left, making him the 13th NBA player ever to score 20,000 points. Dantley, in his 12th year, finished with 17 points.



Slugging outfielder Dave Parker, traded by Cincinnati to Oakland, is no slouch defensively, either.

**Reds Deal Parker to A's for Pitchers Rijo, Birtas; Red Sox Acquire Ace Reliever Smith From Cubs**

DALLAS — In a whirlwind day of trading Tuesday, the Oakland Athletics and Cincinnati Reds made the biggest move of baseball's winter meetings, one that might make each a favorite to win its division.

The Reds, desperate for pitching, traded veteran outfielder Dave Parker to Oakland for young pitchers José Rijo and Tim Lincecum.

In another deal, the Boston Red Sox obtained Lee Smith, one of the game's best relief pitchers, from the Chicago Cubs. The price Boston paid seemed stunningly low — reliever Calvin Schiraldi and starter Al Nipper.

Parker's move to Oakland certainly appears to make the Athletics the favorites in the American League West, especially after they strengthened their pitching staff with the acquisition of Rick Honeycutt and Storm Davis late last season. Parker will add left-handed hitting to a lineup whose power has been mostly right-handed.

Parker, 36, has 273 home runs in 14 seasons. He had 26 homers and 97 runs batted in last season, although only 7 homers and 34 RBIs after the All-Star break. The Athletics will use him as a right fielder and as a designated hitter, inserting him in the lineup between two right-handed hitters, Mark McGwire and Jose Canseco.

"We're thrilled," said Oakland's manager, Tony LaRocca. "It gives us a lot of ways to score some runs. No question, Dave is coming to an offensive team. Rijo and Birtas are good young pitchers, but we have some depth there."

The trade appears to strengthen the Reds, too, although it may not push them past the San Francisco Giants in the National League West. Rijo, a right-hander, and Birtas, a left-hander, are the second and third pitchers that Murray Cook, the new Cincinnati general manager, has acquired since the season ended (the Reds traded for Kansas City's Danny Jackson shortly after the World Series).

Rijo, who in 1984 at the age of 18 was supposed to be the New York Yankees' answer to Dwight Gooden, was one of the hardest throwers in the American League. He has not shown the ability he is thought to have, but the Reds have high hopes. "He wasn't able to respond the way Gooden did when he was rushed to the big leagues," said Cook. "Anybody who throws that well who's healthy... We have to hope we have the key to unlock the door."

Said Manager Pete Rose: "We just needed some more pitching, and I like the way it's shaping up. Without Parker, the Reds will split their outfield playing time among four youngsters — Eric Davis, Kai Daniels, Tracy Jones and Paul O'Neill. This provides a challenge for four young outfielders who're going to have to carry the bulk of the offense now." Cook said. "It's a matter of time inevitably marching on, and we thought the time was now."

Seconds after Boston acquired Smith, General Manager Lou Gorman said the Red Sox are "as good as anyone in baseball." Not many people would argue with him. Smith has 162 saves the last five seasons and 478 strikeouts in 476 innings. He saved 36 games for the

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

Hockey

National Basketball Association Standings

W

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Pct.

GB

Atlantic Division

Philadelphia

11

6

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Washington

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New York

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Atlanta

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.529

1 1/2

Charlotte

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.471

2 1/2

Orlando

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3 1/2

Washington

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4 1/2

Central Division

Atlanta

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Chicago

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Indiana

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Western Conference

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TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Los Angeles 115-107, Portland 101-92

Portland 101-92, Seattle 95-88

Seattle 95-88, Phoenix 88-81

Phoenix 88-81, Golden State 81-80

Los Angeles 115-107, Portland 101-92

Portland 101-92, Seattle 95-88

Seattle 95-88, Phoenix 88-81

Phoenix 88-81, Golden State 81-80

NFL Leaders

Team

Yards

Touchdowns

Interceptions

Denver

440

14

3

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# ART BUCHWALD

## Down With the Gipper

WASHINGTON — It's enough to make a secular humanist cry. The right wing in the United States has turned on the Gipper, the man who led them out of the Carter political desert into the land of deficits and Star Wars. The wrath of the conservatives was caused by Reagan saying they do not understand the arms pact and have accepted the idea that war is inevitable.



Art Buchwald, a right-winger of impeccable credentials, was frothing at the mouth. "He has joined the evil empire," he said. "Not necessarily, but there is some truth to the idea that your people believe war between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to be."

"Maybe we do and maybe we don't," Sovereign said. "Peace hasn't worked that well anyway. But that's not the point. How would the flaming liberals like it if Reagan stabbed them in the back?"

"They wouldn't like it, but it's hard to imagine any occasion when he would stab us. Ronald Reagan started his political life as a liberal and it's obvious he wants to end his career as one. If it makes his life to sign a nuclear peace treaty with the Russians I don't see any reason for the neo-conservatives to get all excited about it."

"There is more to this than a lousy arms deal," Sovereign said.

"What if I told you the Soviets turned the president around and he now works for them?"

"How could they have done it?" I asked. "He goes to bed so early."

"They put something in Reagan's Ovaline."

"You ultra-conservatives are really loony. Who would do that?"

"Gorbachev. Since the days of the czar it has always been the dream of the Russians to have an American president in their pocket. Suppose after putting something in the Ovaline he persuaded Reagan to sign the paper?"

"Reagan would never sign anything he doesn't believe. He has said many times that the treaty is good for both sides. By reducing nuclear weapons, and stressing verification, the world will be a safer place to live in."

"It sounds like something the Soviets would instruct Reagan to say. You have to be blind not to see the president gets his orders from the Kremlin."

"Shame on you. It is red-baiting the only thing the right-wing fringe knows how to do? Just because you're mad is no reason to question the loyalty of those who support arms reduction. It may interest you to hear that there are quite a few patriotic Republicans who have urged Reagan to put his signature on the treaty. For heaven's sakes, Archie, you people aren't losing a missile system—you're gaining the Star Wars Initiative."

"Where in the treaty does it say that the Soviets will cry uncle?"

"If we start down that road the Cold War will begin anew and we'll all be in the freezer."

"It's better than Gorbachev walking off with everything in the Oval Office. You know, from the beginning we fringe people never did trust Ronald Reagan. He talked tough, but he had disarmed written all over his face."

"O.K., so you don't agree that he should sit down with Gorbachev. What are you going to do about it?"

"We're going to start impeachment proceedings."

"You can't impeach Reagan."

"Maybe not, but it's a great way to raise new money for old right-wing causes."

## Painting Valued at \$400 Is Sold for \$347,000

United Press International  
LONDON — A painting valued at \$400 (about \$720) by Sotheby's auction house last summer was sold by a rival auctioneer for \$347,000. The 1585 painting by Annibale Carracci — depicting the Holy Family and a tableau of martyr's eyes on a plate — was sold by Phillips auctioneers Tuesday night to a New York art dealer. The painting was bought for £5 in 1930 by the father of the woman who put it up for sale.

# Sammy Davis Jr., Show Biz Survivor

By Cynthia Gorney  
Washington Post Service

BEVERLY HILLS — He limps. He is losing his right hip — you might too, if you had started dancing before the Depression and had danced ever since.

He looks fragile, coming slowly and slightly bent across the expanse of his enormous living room: a small man, skinny legs, irritated by fragility.

In a few days he will get a prosthetic hip.

"Entertainer," says Sammy Davis Jr., who was honored at the White House last weekend as a Kennedy Center winner. "Saloon entertainer. My whole life has been nightclubs. Really nightclubs. I was lucky enough to do Broadway. I got my head and butts, you know, this house comes from. 'Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, and some guy in the back yelling, sing 'Melancholy Baby!'"

He does not sing "Melancholy Baby" any more. He sings the others, though, "Candy Man" and "What Kind of Fool Am I" and "Birth of the Blues," and he sings them with his face and his chest and his arms all working and passionate, and he wears the rings and he talks to the audiences and the audiences love him. Critics like to call him a dancer in a suit, and he is an easy mark. 61 years old and still weighted down by large wearable objects made of diamonds and gold, but Davis shrugs them off.

"If the public points their collective finger at you and says, 'Boy, I like you, and I'm going to hang with you through thick and thin,' one, don't take it too granted. Two, don't let it go to your head. And three, if you don't feel like dealing with it, then get out of the business. Don't be collecting all this money and telling me what a bore it is to do it. It's pretty easy, 'Oh, my God, are they coming over to bother me now?'"

His house is on a curving Beverly Hills street where the white front walls go on for quite some time. On hedges pink hyacinths

are opening into bloom. A young man is polishing the Rolls-Royce. Tony Curtis and Janet Leigh lived there, and later Anthony Newley and Joan Collins.

Sammy Davis's third wife Althea was alerted early on that both marriages had ended badly, but she moved some windows and walls around and says lightly now that she thinks that undid the course.

They have been married for 17 years. Althea Davis is a former dancer and as she walks the house she gives a running commentary on the industry history framed and crowded on the walls. "Otto Preminger. Swifty Lazar. That's Bill Cosby's tennis shoe, bronzed. Peter Sellers. Bernstein. Bob Hope."

Davis is taller than a race jockey, but not much heavier: 115 pounds, the press accounts have always said, or maybe 120.

He goes to temple on Jewish holy days.

Alex Haley interviewed him for Playboy magazine in 1966, when Davis was a famous movie actor, a famous impressionist, a famous Jewish convert and also a famous book author, since his autobiography had become a best seller.

My mother was born in San Juan, Davis said in the interview. "So I'm Puerto Rican, Jewish, colored and married to a white woman. When I move into a neighborhood, people start running four ways at the same time."

He drops names: Bobby, Martin, Bugsy, Frank. The he apologizes. "Bobby Kennedy, I'm sorry. I should have said that. Never assume anything. I hate that. I really do. Because I know that kind of thing, you know. Or, 'I was with Frank' — Frank who? Jesus! Don't assume I know. Tell me which Frank."

It was a celebrated show business alliance, Davis and Sinatra, the black singer and the white singer hanging around together and looking extremely cool for stage audiences and motion picture cameras and newspaper photographers, and around them Dean Martin and Peter Lawford, and sometimes Humphrey Bogart, Bogart and Lawford are dead, Martin is 70 and Sinatra 71, so



"Entertainer," says Davis. "Saloon entertainer."

they are going to look a little undignified talking about women and liquor on stage the same way they used to, but they are going out anyway, next spring, on the road, on tour.

The Rat Pack. The three of them put on tuxedos for a press conference recently to announce the tour. "Mick pack," Dean Martin said.

In 1933, when he was 8 years old, Sammy Davis Jr. wore a small suit and top hat in a short motion picture called "Rufus Jones for President."

His mother was a chorus dancer who separated from Sammy Davis Sr. and joined another show, so he was raised by his grandmother and his father and his audiences which gave him, on the good days, the thing that made him live.

He had a gifted dancer's body and a voice that could croon and he was, in the parlance of the day, a Negro entertainer.

He married Mai Britt, a Swedish actress whom the newspaper

accounts generally described as "blonde," to signal further the news that the famous black man was planning children with a white woman. By then it was 1961 and Sammy Davis Jr. had been a smash hit on several continents, but the world was still so racially loaded that the Mississippi delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1960 booted him loudly enough to be heard all the way across the convention hall even as blacks complained that he was trying to turn into a white person, and even the changing of the era left Davis still caught amid cataclysms. Well into the 1980s a full decade after it happened, he was still being asked to explain himself over what to this day he refers to as "the Nixon thing."

"It was a little in Florida," Davis says. "Young Republicans, and Democrats for President Nixon. First of all, I'm not the only black celebrity that was involved in campaigning for the president. Secondly, I wasn't backing for publicity or anything else. I became involved because of Robert

Brown, one of Nixon's black advisers. I introduced the president, and he came on stage, as a surprise visit. And he said, 'I just want to say to Sammy Davis Jr., I thank him very much for committing himself to our cause.' He said, 'He's a great performer.' He also said, 'He's a great American. And I want to let you know that he cannot be bought.'

"You don't buy him," he said, "because he could probably buy the White House with his left hand alone." I had all the rings on. And the people seemed to yell. And I went up behind him and said, 'Thank you for saying that.' That's what I said. And grabbed him. And the pictures went, whomp. And of all the pictures of that period, that's the picture."

His eyes were squeezed shut and his head only came up to Nixon's shoulder and Davis had grasped the Republican president from behind, so that he looked not only small but also fawning.

"Somebody put a circle around my name, and said, 'Let's go with this,'" Davis says. He says blacks for a while nearly vanished from his audiences.

Sammy Davis did, in fact, support Richard Nixon for a while in the early 1970s. Later he said he had been mistaken, that Nixon had made certain promises that his administration never fulfilled.

One additional irony, please, that Sammy Davis would like to point out. "He wasn't no running buddy of mine then," he says, meaning Nixon, "and he isn't no running buddy with me now. The guy I ran with is the man that told me, 'Don't come to the White House cause you'll embarrass me' because I was married to a white woman. And I had to accept that. But that was the man I campaigned for. That was John Kennedy."

Davis shrugs, his voice only a little acid. "So you tell me where the juxtapositions are, and where the balance is, and where the fairness," he says. "God and old age take care of a lot of it. You suddenly say to yourself, 'Wow. Well. What the hell.' Are you happy? Yeah. Then go out there, and do your thing, and respect what you do, and people can all respect you. That's all you can ask for."

# PEOPLE

## Coretta King Files Suit For Return of Papers

The widow of Martin Luther King Jr. says he never intended Boston University to keep the more than 83,000 personal papers and documents he donated to the school more than two decades ago. "Dr. King wanted the South to be the repository of the bulk of his papers," Coretta Scott King said after filing a suit demanding that the BU collection be transferred to the Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta. King, who was assassinated in Memphis on April 4, 1968, noted in a 1964 letter included in Mrs. King's suit that the collection would become the property of BU following his death. "It's been our position that the papers belong to the university," said Melvin R. Miller, a spokesman for the university's trustees.

The National Book Critics Circle has nominated novels by Toni Morrison, Philip Roth and Tim Wofe as among the year's best American works of fiction. The organization's board of directors has completed the list of 25 nominees in five categories — fiction, nonfiction, biography, poetry and criticism — and will select a winner in each Jan. 11. The fiction nominations are for Wofe's "The Bottom of the Vanities," "Beloved," by Morrison; "The Countess," by Roth; "Crossing to Safety," by Wallace Stegner, and Jane Smiley's "The Age of Grief."

Henry R. Kravis, a New York investor specializing in corporate management buyouts, has pledged \$10 million toward the construction of a \$31-million wing to house European sculpture and decorative arts, the Metropolitan Museum of Art announced in New York.

The former church secretary Jessica Hahn has passed a lie detector test in which she denied an accusation that she once worked as a prostitute, her lawyer says. Hahn, whose sexual encounter with Jim Bakker seven years ago led to his ouster from his PTL television ministry, has said she was a virgin before 1980. In Penthouse magazine, Roxanne Decus, who was convicted of operating a bordello in 1978, claims Hahn worked for her as a prostitute in 1977 and 1978.

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